

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

Registered as a Newspaper at the General Post Office in the United Kingdom.

COME AND HEAR

WISEMAN'S

New Orchestra

4.30 and 7.30

No. 18,859. 號九十五百八千一第 日七十二月九年午戊 HONGKONG, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 31st, 1918. 四拜禮 號一十月十年七國民華中

Price, \$3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks 75 lbs. net.
In Bags 50 lbs. net.
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers, 1463

ALLSOPP'S

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PILSENER

BEER.

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A large consignment of
SPORTING CARTRIDGES,
principally loaded
with E. O. Powder.

HONGKONG SPORTING ARMS AND
AMMUNITION STORE,
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Developing, Printing and Enlarging
Custom Made in Various Shades.
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PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME-TABLE

WEEK DAYS

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes

8.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "

9.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "

10.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "

11.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "

12.30 p.m. to 1.30 p.m. " " " " " "

1.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "

2.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "

3.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "

4.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "

5.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "

6.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "

7.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "

8.00 p.m. to 8.30 p.m. " " " " " "

8.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "

11.30 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. " " " " " "

11.45 " " " " " " " " " " " "

Extra Cars 1.30 p.m. and 12.00 Midnight

SUNDAYS

7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes

10.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "

11.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "

12.00 noon to 12.30 p.m. " " " " " "

12.30 p.m. to 1.30 p.m. " " " " " "

1.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "

2.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "

3.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, 10th JUNE, 1918, until further Notice.

DOWN TRAINS

Station	No. 1 Through Express a.m.	No. 2 Local a.m.	No. 3 Through Express a.m.	No. 4 Local a.m.	No. 5 Local p.m.	No. 6 Through Express p.m.	No. 7 Local p.m.	No. 8 Through Express p.m.	No. 9 Local p.m.	No. 10 Local p.m.	No. 11 Local p.m.	No. 12 Local p.m.
CANTON (Old She Tsai)	dep.	7.30	7.45	7.55	8.05	8.15	8.25	8.35	8.45	8.55	9.05	9.15
SHEN NING	dep.	7.45	8.00	8.10	8.20	8.30	8.40	8.50	9.00	9.10	9.20	9.30
Sham Shui	dep.	8.00	8.15	8.25	8.35	8.45	8.55	9.05	9.15	9.25	9.35	9.45
Yuen Tai	dep.	8.15	8.30	8.40	8.50	9.00	9.10	9.20	9.30	9.40	9.50	10.00
Yuen Tai	dep.	8.30	8.45	8.55	9.05	9.15	9.25	9.35	9.45	9.55	10.05	10.15
Yuen Tai	dep.	8.45	8.60	8.70	8.80	8.90	9.00	9.10	9.20	9.30	9.40	9.50
Yuen Tai	dep.	9.00	9.15	9.25	9.35	9.45	9.55	10.05	10.15	10.25	10.35	10.45
Yuen Tai	dep.	9.15	9.30	9.40	9.50	10.00	10.10	10.20	10.30	10.40	10.50	11.00
Yuen Tai	dep.	9.30	9.45	9.55	10.05	10.15	10.25	10.35	10.45	10.55	11.05	11.15
Yuen Tai	dep.	9.45	10.00	10.10	10.20	10.30	10.40	10.50	11.00	11.10	11.20	11.30
Yuen Tai	dep.	10.00	10.15	10.25	10.35	10.45	10.55	11.05	11.15	11.25	11.35	11.45
Yuen Tai	dep.	10.15	10.30	10.40	10.50	11.00	11.10	11.20	11.30	11.40	11.50	12.00
Yuen Tai	dep.	10.30	10.45	10.55	11.05	11.15	11.25	11.35	11.45	11.55	12.05	12.15
Yuen Tai	dep.	10.45	11.00	11.10	11.20	11.30	11.40	11.50	12.00	12.10	12.20	12.30
Yuen Tai	dep.	11.00	11.15	11.25	11.35	11.45	11.55	12.05	12.15	12.25	12.35	12.45
Yuen Tai	dep.	11.15	11.30	11.40	11.50	12.00	12.10	12.20	12.30	12.40	12.50	1.00
Yuen Tai	dep.	11.30	11.45	11.55	12.05	12.15	12.25	12.35	12.45	12.55	1.05	1.15
Yuen Tai	dep.	11.45	12.00	12.10	12.20	12.30	12.40	12.50	1.00	1.10	1.20	1.30
Yuen Tai	dep.	12.00	12.15	12.25	12.35	12.45	12.55	1.05	1.15	1.25	1.35	1.45
Yuen Tai	dep.	12.15	12.30	12.40	12.50	1.00	1.10	1.20	1.30	1.40	1.50	2.00
Yuen Tai	dep.	12.30	12.45	12.55	1.05	1.15	1.25	1.35	1.45	1.55	2.05	2.15
Yuen Tai	dep.	12.45	1.00	1.10	1.20	1.30	1.40	1.50	2.00	2.10	2.20	2.30
Yuen Tai	dep.	1.00	1.15	1.25	1.35	1.45	1.55	2.05	2.15	2.25	2.35	2.45
Yuen Tai	dep.	1.15	1.30	1.40	1.50	2.00	2.10	2.20	2.30	2.40	2.50	3.00
Yuen Tai	dep.	1.30	1.45	1.55	2.05	2.15	2.25	2.35	2.45	2.55	3.05	3.15
Yuen Tai	dep.	1.45	2.00	2.10	2.20	2.30	2.40	2.50	3.00	3.10	3.20	3.30
Yuen Tai	dep.	2.00	2.15	2.25	2.35	2.45	2.55	3.05	3.15	3.25	3.35	3.45
Yuen Tai	dep.	2.15	2.30	2.40	2.50	3.00	3.10	3.20	3.30	3.40	3.50	4.00
Yuen Tai	dep.	2.30	2.45	2.55	3.05	3.15	3.25	3.35	3.45	3.55	4.05	4.15
Yuen Tai	dep.	2.45	3.00	3.10	3.20	3.30	3.40	3.50	4.00	4.10	4.20	4.30
Yuen Tai	dep.	3.00	3.15	3.25	3.35	3.45	3.55	4.05	4.15	4.25	4.35	4.45
Yuen Tai	dep.	3.15	3.30	3.40	3.50	4.00	4.10	4.20	4.30	4.40	4.50	5.00
Yuen Tai	dep.	3.30	3.45	3.55	4.05	4.15	4.25	4.35	4.45	4.55	5.05	5.15
Yuen Tai	dep.	3.45	4.00	4.10	4.20	4.30	4.40	4.50	5.00	5.10	5.20	5.30
Yuen Tai	dep.	4.00	4.15	4.25	4.35	4.45	4.55	5.05	5.15	5.25	5.35	5.45
Yuen Tai	dep.	4.15	4.30	4.40	4.50	5.00	5.10	5.20	5.30	5.40	5.50	6.00
Yuen Tai	dep.	4.30	4.45	4.55	5.05	5.15	5.25	5.35	5.45	5.55	6.05	6.15
Yuen Tai	dep.	4.45	5.00	5.10	5.20	5.30	5.40	5.50	6.00	6.10	6.20	6.30
Yuen Tai	dep.	5.00	5.15	5.25	5.35	5.45	5.55	6.05	6.15	6.25	6.35	6.45
Yuen Tai	dep.	5.15	5.30	5.40	5.50	6.00	6.10	6.20	6.30	6.40	6.50	7.00
Yuen Tai	dep.	5.30	5.45	5.55	6.05	6.15	6.25	6.35	6.45	6.55	7.05	7.15
Yuen Tai	dep.	5.45	6.00	6.10	6.20	6.30	6.40	6.50	7.00	7.10	7.20	7.30
Yuen Tai	dep.	6.00	6.15	6.25	6.35	6.45	6.55	7.05	7.15	7.25	7.35	7.45
Yuen Tai	dep.	6.15	6.30	6.40	6.50	7.00	7.10	7.20	7.30	7.40	7.50	8.00
Yuen Tai	dep.	6.30	6.45	6.55	7.05	7.15	7.25	7.35	7.45	7.55	8.05	8.15
Yuen Tai	dep.	6.45	7.00	7.10	7.20	7.30	7.40	7.50	8.00	8.10	8.20	8.30
Yuen Tai	dep.	7.00	7.15	7.25	7.35	7.45	7.55	8.05	8.15	8.25	8.35	8.45
Yuen Tai	dep.	7.15	7.30	7.40	7.50	8.00	8.10	8.20	8.30	8.40	8.50	9.00
Yuen Tai	dep.	7.30	7.45	7.55	8.05	8.15	8.25	8.35	8.45	8.55	9.05	9.15
Yuen Tai	dep.	7.45	8.00	8.10	8.20	8.30	8.40	8.50	9.00	9.10	9.20	9.30
Yuen Tai	dep.	8.00	8.15	8.25	8.35	8.45	8.55	9.05	9.15	9.25	9.35	9.45
Yuen Tai	dep.	8.15	8.30	8.40	8.50	9.00	9.10	9.20	9.30	9.40	9.50	10.00
Yuen Tai	dep.	8.30	8.45	8.55	9.05	9.15	9.25	9.35	9.45	9.55	10.05	10.15
Yuen Tai	dep.	8.45	9.00	9.10	9.20	9.30	9.40	9.50	10.00	10.10	10.20	10.30
Yuen Tai	dep.	9.00	9.15	9.25	9.35	9.45	9.55	10.05	10.15	10.25	10.35	10.45
Yuen Tai	dep.	9.15	9.30	9.40	9.50	10.00	10.10	10.20	10.30	10.40	10.50	11.00
Yuen Tai	dep.	9.30	9.45	9.55	10.05	10.15	10.25	10.35	10.45	10.55	11.05	11.15
Yuen Tai	dep.	9.45	10.00	10.10	10.20	10.30	10.40	10.50	11.00	11.10	11.20	11.30
Yuen Tai	dep.	10.00	10.15	10.25	10.35	10.45	10.55	11.05	11.15	11.25	11.35	11.45
Yuen Tai	dep.	10.15	10.30	10.40	10.50	11.00	11.10	11.20	11.30	11.40	11.50	12.00
Yuen Tai	dep.	10.30	10.45	10.55	11.05	11.15	11.25	11.35	11.45	11.55	12.05	12.15
Yuen Tai	dep.	10.45	11.00	11.10	11.20	11.30	11.40	11.50	12.00	12.10	12.20	12.30
Yuen Tai	dep.	11.00	11.15	11.25	11.35	11.45	11.55	12.05	12.15	12.25	12.35	12.45
Yuen Tai	dep.	11.15	11.30	11.40	11.50	12.00	12.10	12.20	12.30	12.40	12.50	1.00
Yuen Tai	dep.	11.30	11.45	11.55	12.05	12.15	12.25	12.35	12.45	12.55	1.05	1.15
Yuen Tai	dep.	11.45	12.00	12.10	12.20	12.30	12.40	12.50	1.00	1.10	1.20	1.30
Yuen Tai	dep.	12.00	12.15	12.25	12.35	12.45	12.55	1.05	1.15	1.25	1.35	1.45
Yuen Tai	dep.	12.15	12.30	12.40	12.50	1.00	1.10	1.20	1.30	1.40	1.50	1.60
Yuen Tai	dep.	12.30	12.45	12.55	1.05	1.15	1.25	1.35	1.45	1.55	1.65	1.75
Yuen Tai	dep.	12.45	1.00	1.10	1.20	1.30	1.40	1.50	1.60	1.70	1.80	1.90
Yuen Tai	dep.	1.00	1.15	1.25	1.35	1.45	1.55	1.65	1.75	1.85	1.95	2.05
Yuen Tai	dep.	1.15	1.30	1.40	1.50	1.60	1.70	1.80	1.90	2.00	2.10	2.20
Yuen Tai	dep.	1.30	1.45	1.55	1.65	1.75	1.85	1.95	2.05	2.15	2.25	2.35
Yuen Tai	dep.	1.45	1.60	1.70	1.80	1.90	2.00	2.10	2.20	2.30	2.40	2.50
Yuen Tai	dep.	1.60	1.75	1.85	1.95	2.05	2.15	2.25	2.35	2.45	2.55	2.65
Yuen Tai	dep.	1.75	1.90	2.00	2.10	2.20	2.30	2.40	2.50	2.60	2.70	2.80
Yuen Tai	dep.	1.90	2.05	2.15	2.25	2.35	2.45	2.55	2.65	2.75	2.85	2.95
Yuen Tai	dep.	2.05	2.20	2.30	2.40	2.50	2.60	2.70	2.80	2.90	3.00	3.10
Yuen Tai	dep.	2.20	2.35	2.45	2.55	2.65	2.75	2.85	2.95	3.05	3.15	3.25
Yuen Tai	dep.	2.35	2.50	2.60	2.70	2.80	2.90	3.00	3.10	3.20	3.30	3.40
Yuen Tai	dep.	2.50	2.65	2.75	2.85	2.95	3.05	3.15	3.25	3.35	3.45	3.55
Yuen Tai	dep.	2.65	2.80	2.90	3.00	3.10	3.20	3.30	3.40	3.50	3.60	3.70
Yuen Tai	dep.	2.80	2.95	3.05	3.15	3.25	3.35	3.45	3.55	3.65	3.75	3.85
Yuen Tai	dep.	2.95	3.10	3.20	3.30	3.40	3.50	3.60	3.70	3.80	3.90	4.00
Yuen Tai	dep.	3.10	3.25	3.35	3.45	3.55	3.65	3.75	3.85	3.95	4.05	4.15
Yuen Tai	dep.	3.25	3.40	3.50	3.60	3.70	3.80	3.90	4.00	4.10	4.20	4.30
Yuen Tai	dep.	3.40	3.55	3.65	3.75	3.85	3.95	4.05	4.15	4.25	4.35	4.45
Yuen Tai	dep.	3.55	3.70	3.80	3.90	4.00	4.10	4.20	4.30	4.40	4.50	4.60
Yuen Tai	dep.	3.70	3.85	3.95	4.05	4.15	4.25	4.35	4.45	4.55	4.65	4.75
Yuen Tai	dep.	3.85	4.00	4.10	4.20	4.30	4.40	4.50	4.60	4.70	4.80	4.90
Yuen Tai	dep.	4.00	4.15	4.25	4.35	4.45	4.55	4.65	4.75	4.85	4.95	5.05
Yuen Tai	dep.	4.15	4.30	4.40	4.50	4.60	4.70	4.80	4.90	5.00	5.10	5.20
Yuen Tai	dep.	4.30	4.45	4.55	4.65	4.75	4.85	4.95	5.05	5.15	5.25	5.35
Yuen Tai	dep.	4.45	4.60	4.70	4.80	4.90	5.00	5.10	5.20	5.30	5.40	5.50
Yuen Tai	dep.	4.60	4.75	4.85	4.95	5.05	5.15	5.25	5.35	5.45	5.55	5.65
Yuen Tai	dep.	4.75	4.90	5.00	5.10	5.20	5.30	5.40	5.50	5.60	5.70	5.80
Yuen Tai	dep.	4.90	5.05	5.15	5.25	5.35	5.45	5.55	5.65	5.75	5.85	5.95
Yuen Tai	dep.	5.05	5.20	5.30	5.40	5.50	5.60	5.70	5.80	5.90	6.00	6.10
Yuen Tai	dep.	5.20	5.35	5.45	5.55	5.65	5.75	5.85	5.95	6.05	6.15	6.25
Yuen Tai	dep.	5.35	5.50	5.60	5.70	5.80	5.90	6.00	6.10	6.20	6.30	6.40
Yuen Tai	dep.	5.50	5.65	5.75	5.85	5.95	6.05	6.15	6.25	6.35	6.45	6.55
Yuen Tai	dep.	5.65	5.80	5.90	6.00	6.10	6.20	6.30	6.40	6.		

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Proprietor.C. M. BRUCE,
Band Master.E. ALTON & W. SYMONS,
Agents.

STRAITS RUBBER COMMISSION'S REPORT.

IMPORTANT RECOMMENDATIONS.

The following summary of the report of the Malayan Rubber Commission, presented by Mr. W. George Maxwell (Federal Secretary to the High Commissioner, F.M.S.), will no doubt be read with interest locally.

1. Existing stocks plantation rubber in United States of America, United Kingdom, British Malaya, and Netherlands East Indies estimated at 148,630 tons.

2. Production of 1917 was 200,000 tons. Even if output of 1918 and 1919 does not exceed this, it amounts to 400,000 tons for those two years.

3. Estimated consumption plantation, 1918, 150,000 tons; 1919, 117,000 tons. Apart from existing stocks, therefore, production of 1918 and 1919 will meet consumption of 1918, 1919 and 1920 without touching 1920 crop.

4. Restriction of output plantation rubber therefore necessary as soon as possible, as temporary measure during present period artificially reduced consumption.

5. It is recommended that British and Dutch Governments agree to restrict by law their output for a period to be determined later by mutual agreement. Output of Indo-China practically negligible.

6. Flat rate of 50 pounds per acre of tappable rubber for first period of three months is recommended, being at rate of 500 pounds per annum. It may be necessary to reduce this later.

7. System of licences for estates and coupons for small holdings elaborated in detail and recommended.

8. Recommended that Imperial Trust be formed by Governments of British and Dutch rubber producing countries, with monopoly of buying and selling for period mutually agreed upon. In respect of rubber produced during restriction of output, price to be paid for first latex sheet or pale crepe (f.a.c.) one dollar Straits Settlements currency per pound ex-warehouse Singapore.

9. If Trust not approved, there should be a minimum price, and Government of each country should buy output if market price does not exceed minimum price.

10. Minimum price 80 cents Straits Settlements currency recommended for quantities above mentioned.

11. For lower qualities valuations would be made by Standard Qualities Committee to be appointed for that purpose in Singapore.

12. Control should be in hands of Rubber Controller with residence in Singapore. He should be assisted by Advisory Committee. There should be under him Deputy Rubber Controllers in Malaya, Ceylon and India, with local Advisory Committees.

13. There should be independent Rubber Controller in Netherlands East Indies, working in conjunction with him. Any order varying rate of restriction of output, or buying price, if there is a Trust, or minimum price, would be made by British and Dutch Controllers in agreement.

14. All rubber-consuming countries should be asked to pass their orders to Rubber Controller for allocation or else allocate the orders themselves and report particulars thereof to Rubber Controller.

15. Actual buying, selling and storing rubber can be carried out by firms now engaged in trade under supervision of Deputy Rubber Controller.

16. Whether there is Trust or minimum price, it is recommended that Government should offer to purchase at equitable price stocks of good quality rubber produced before restriction comes into force, and still remaining in Straits Settlements and Malay States. Quantity of good quality rubber in Straits Settlements and Malay States estimated at about 25,000 tons.

NETHERLANDS INDIA.

BRITISH TRADE INADEQUATELY REPRESENTED.

Notwithstanding the material difficulties caused by the present abnormal conditions, the acting Vice-Consul at Sourabaya states that British merchants, planters, and engineers have succeeded in strengthening their position, and in several cases have even been able to break new ground in the Netherlands East Indies. An instance of this progress, indeed, may be found in the granting of a concession of a contract to supply the pipelines for the Buitenzorg water-works to a British firm in Sourabaya. It is, however, a matter for regret that more energy is not being displayed in canvassing for post-war trade, especially in such lines as British industry will be uniquely well adapted to supply, and which even to-day are almost entirely in the hands of enemy firms. A case in point is the huge trade done in cutlery, which, to all intents and purposes, is a German monopoly. The very large stocks held by enemy firms at the outbreak of war have enabled them not only to make large profits, but also to keep their trade marks before the middleman, and while the German houses are doing everything in their power to get contracts or promises of contracts for delivery after the war, nothing is done on our side to capture an extremely valuable trade, but one which, owing to local conditions and the peculiarities of the natives' taste, needs careful preliminary study. A similar case, by the way, is found in Siam, where before the war about one-half of the entire cutlery trade had passed into the hands of German manufacturers and importers, who had made special efforts to produce articles that were particularly adapted for the local needs of the Siamese market. Although Germans are to be found in every walk of life all over the Netherlands East Indies, the number of Englishmen is in no way proportionate to the enormous British capital and trading interests in these islands. Although 70 per cent. of the capital invested in rubber in British, British planters are extremely few.

PORTUGAL'S PART IN THE WAR.

Portugal is in this war on the side of the Allies, and much against her material interests, because of her ancient treaty with Britain, entered into in 1373—the oldest political alliance in all the world. For a little, and far from rich, country, her contribution of ten million dollars per month to the Allied cause is more than creditable—yet, regrettable to say, little or no recognition of this sacrifice is given in America, says the *British California*. The Portuguese flag is seldom displayed along with the other Allied flags.

Disappointment at this oversight was voiced recently by Jose D. Soares, Consul for Portugal at this port, in an address to the British American League of San Francisco. Consul Soares said:—

Forty-eight hours after declaration of war between Britain and Germany, the Portuguese ports were opened to the Allied Fleet, which enabled them thereby to dispose of the famous strategic triangle of the Atlantic.

We immediately installed also munition and equipment factories for the exclusive use of the *Entente* armies. A few weeks after, at the request of Great Britain, we let poor Belgium have two-thirds of our Artillery.

For two years we did for the cause of the *Entente*, always in perfect accord with our Ally, all that could possibly be done. In February of 1918 the British Government asked us to requisition the German vessels anchored in the Portuguese ports since the beginning of the hostilities. We did so. And, though we needed them for our commercial traffic on account of lack of transports, we let Gt. Britain and France have nearly all those vessels.

In consequence of the requisition, Germany declared war upon us. Entering thus, in a decisive way, into the armed conflict, we had to make an enormous military effort to meet the new situation, much more so, because we were then having serious insurrections which Germany had fomented among the natives of our Colony in Angola. But where there is a will there is a way. And so it was that in a few months we had 30,000 men in Africa fighting the Germans, and in the beginning of 1917, 60,000 Portuguese soldiers were in the ranks fighting shoulder to shoulder with the British army in Flanders. What they both have done Great Britain well knows, and more than once has she honestly avowed it. It is, but a short while since, when the Germans started their last drive, Marshal Haig declared in his report that the Portuguese troops had sustained with extraordinary valor the most violent attack that the enemy had yet realized on the Western Front.

But our co-operation was not limited to that. Realising the great importance of the entry of the United States into the conflict, enormous undertaking, consented to having the American Government establish a naval base in the Azores, and it is due, in great measure, to that circumstance that the transportation to Europe of the gallant American troops, has been realized with such happy results.

I will add simply that our participation in the war costs us ten millions of dollars per month. Unfortunately all this does not seem to be known in California, where only exceptionally in the home of Portugal mentioned among the Allies, and where the proper Portuguese flag, but seldom is to be seen unfurled by the side of those which she has the honour to accompany in this conflict. It was, certainly, because you have noticed this, that you, the British American League, resolved to render this homage to my country to-night. By this, you propose delicately to repair an involuntary injustice. As you must consider yourselves better qualified than anyone else for such a mission, you come to tell our American friends what your old ally has done gloriously for the common cause. With interest, you come to show how Portugal, having opened the doors of contemporary civilization, four centuries ago to-day to defend it, and to honour her word, she did not hesitate to unshield her old but glorious sword.

THE TANK A LINEAL DESCENDANT OF THE ARMOURD KNIGHT.

If the ground is reasonably dry, (says a correspondent quoted by the *L. and C. Express*), the Tank is a complete answer to the tactics of the fortified zone which the Germans first used in 1915 after they had abandoned the rigid lines of formal trench warfare; and the increased speed of the light Tank quite makes up for the reduction of armour protection. The armour must be impervious to rifle and machine-gun bullets; but its only protection against direct hits by field artillery is speed. The armoured knight of the Middle Ages was the lineal ancestor of this modern man in a Tank, whose caterpillar wheels are a great improvement for military purposes on the legs of any horse. We have not nearly got to the end of the adaptation of machinery to modern war; and one foresees a future in which every hoplite or heavy infantry man will have his small, light Tank, in which swarms of aircraft will take the place of cavalry and light infantry, and the rest of the Army apart from the artillery, will be skilled labour battalions.

WAR CHARITIES.

(SUBSCRIPTION LIST NO. 33.)

General.

His Hon. Mr. H. H. Gom-perts 20.00

Mr. Edgar Davidson 20.00

Mr. E. L. Agassiz 20.00

Mr. C. G. Alabaster 20.00

Mr. W. Sinclair 10.00

Ferry-Parsons 5.00

Grant Riach 10.00

S. Baker 10.00

J. Elliott 10.00

W. J. Hill 5.00

A. D. MacDonald 10.00

J. E. Greig 10.00

A. Fellingham 10.00

N.Y.Z. 1.00

Mr. J. W. Graham 1.00

Mr. J. W. Farewell 1.00

Mr. Grant V. R. Riach 15.00

Mr. S. Baker (April/June) 7.50

Victoria Recreation Club, by a few members for July and August 29.10

*Ojagar Singh 10.00

F.E. 280.00

Mr. E. A. Curran 20.00

Per Hongkong Club:—

Mr. C. H. Gale (Aug.) 5.00

Dr. C. M. Heanley 5.00

Mr. E. Irving 20.00

Mr. D. M. Michie 10.00

Dr. S. S. Strahan 20.00

Mr. P. P. J. Wodehouse 20.00

A. G. Warren 1.016.50

*98 Members 20.00

*Sir Wm. Ross Davies 20.00

*H.E. Sir F. H. May 150.00

*Mr. C. Thorne 50.00

Per Royal H.K. Golf Club:—

Members' sub. for Aug. 130.00

Ladies' Captain Cup Competition, Aug. 1.00

Ladies' Electric Competition, July 48.25

Doitto, August 25.00

A member 75.00

*Mr. S. G. Newall 50.00

*C. D. Wilkinson 50.00

*L.N.L. 150.00

Victoria British School 10.00

Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co. 1,000.00

*Mr. G. Morton Smith 10.00

*E. G. Smith 10.00

*J. H. C. Goodban 10.00

*Staff-Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co. 150.00

*Mr. H. Owen Carstensen 10.00

*T. Kring 10.00

*F. E. A. Worsee 5.00

*J. P. Elster 5.00

*A. C. Pedersen 5.00

*R. C. Jensen 5.00

*P. & Co. 100.00

*C.B.B. 25.00

*Mr. G. H. Wakeman 25.00

*Chief Inspector Kerr 5.00

*Inspector Gordon 5.00

*Sergeant Willis 3.00

*Hon. Mr. Claude Severn 50.00

*Ladies' Working Party of the Union Church 50.00

*Britishers 100.00

*Mr. Wong Siu Woon 10.00

*H. Scott 100.00

*Staff-General Post Office 31.05

*L. S. 5.00

*Holding May Institute for Women 10.00

*H. G. S. 20.00

*Rev. T. Wilfrid Scholes (Quarterly subscription) 15.00

*Mr. D. W. Tratman 30.00

*L. A. Langley 5.00

*J. C. Wildin 5.00

*Members of the Kowloon Cricket Club 25.00

*"Admirer" 5.00

*30 Members of the Institute of Engineers and Ship-builders 228.00

*2 Members of the Institute of Engineers and Ship-builders 10.00

Collection from boxes at Peak Hotel, G.P.O., H.K. Hotel, Blake Pier, Phoenix Club, Peak Tramway Station and Star Ferry Pier 16.42

Anonymous 15.00

*Mr. E. B. Cooper 10.00

*Messrs. Cawajee, Palanjee 25.00

*Mr. E. G. Newall 50.00

*18 Members of the Tellico Club (Sept.) 58.00

*Eric W. Hamilton, final proceeds of "Poet in Camp" 68.00

*His Hon. Mr. H. H. Gom-perts 20.00

*Mr. Edgar Davidson 20.00

*E. L. Agassiz 20.00

*C. G. Alabaster 20.00

*J. L. McPherson 10.00

*A few of Staff-Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd. 25.00

*Anonymous 2,529.00

*Red Cross. Collected on outward voyage on a *Shingo Maru* per Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, G.81.000 1,120.28

*Mrs. E. G. M. Dowbiggin (June/Sept.) 20.00

Per Hongkong Club:—

*Member 10.00

*Staff-G.Y.O. 18.25

Collections from Passengers officers, s.s. *Ati Maru* per G. W. Ellis, Australian silver, £22/- at 5.80 12.18

Per Mrs. Danby—additional profit on knitting bags 30.00

Amoy Club 70.70

*Prisoners of War. Collected on outward voyage on a *Shingo Maru* per Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, G.81.000 1,120.28

*A Fisherman 50.00

Per Hongkong Club:—

*Members 135.00

*Mr. A. W. Smith 25.00

*Police, per Sergt. Boulger 20.00

*A Fisherman 50.00

*Blinded Soldiers and Sailors (Continued at foot of next column.)

SHIPPING NEWS.

ACTIVITY IN JAPANESE YARDS.

With the growing development of the carrying trade there has been increased activity in the shipbuilding industry of Japan. The vessels of over 1,000 tons launched during the first six months of this year numbered 85, totalling 193,417 tons, as compared with 29 vessels of 119,333 tons launched in the corresponding period of last year, and with 38 launches aggregating 84,573 tons, in that of 1916.

No definite figures are available regarding vessels of under 1,000 tons, but it is believed that there has also been a considerable increase in launches.

As to shipbuilding during the remainder of this year, much depends upon the supply of materials. Assuming there will be no very serious shortage of supplies, it is estimated that launches in the second half of this year will amount to about 500,000 tons, so that the vessels built during a year will amount to some 1,000,000 tons. In addition, the year will see the launching of vessels under 1,000 tons aggregating about 100,000 tons, so that the total annual launches will amount to about 500,000 tons. This year's estimated total of vessels of over 1,000 tons shows a marked increase over the preceding years, for in 1917 such launches totalled 350,000 tons, and in 1916 140,000 tons, while before the war the annual launches amounted to no more than 50,000 tons. It will be seen that this year's launches are approximately eight times the pre-war figures.—*Japan Chronicle*.

JAPAN'S FIRST SILICO-CONCRETE SHIP.

The first silico-concrete vessel built in Japan is about to be launched. She is a small craft and will be used as a lighter. In view of the successful results of the scheme, however, a second experiment will be made with a larger ship, and the construction of a vessel of about 500 tons has already been commenced. It is said that though concrete ships built in the United States are heavier than steel ships by about 20 per cent., the Japanese silico-concrete ship is lighter just to that extent, while the cost of construction is only ¥120 per ton. Another merit of the Japanese ship is said to be considerable economy in the consumption of fuel. It is stated that the silica produced at Niishima, Idzu, is particularly durable.

LAUNCH OF THE LARGEST SHIP YET BUILT BY CHINESE.

The launching took place on October 22nd, at the Nicholas Tsu Engineering and Shipbuilding Works, of the str. *Mylie*, which has been built to the order of the Haichow Steamship Co. The *Mylie* is the largest ship ever built by Chinese builders. There is one of equal size on the stocks, the sister ship, the *Gurneth*. The *Mylie* is designed to carry a dead-weight of 3,150 tons and will have a loaded displacement of 4,500 tons. Her length is 282 ft., 40 ft. beam and 25 ft. moulded depth. The hull was made to the design of Mr. B. Simmons. The triple expansion engines of an indicated 1,300 horse power developing a speed of 10 knots were designed by Mr. P. Reilly. The vessel has a cellular double bottom with fore and aft peak tanks capable of holding 400 tons water ballast. The vessel was built under the supervision of Mr. Bayes Davy.

Per Hongkong Club:—

*Mr. M. S. Sassoon 20.00

*3 Members 30.00

AN EXPENSIVE BITE.

EXTRAORDINARY CLAIM FOR \$1,000 FAILS.

At the Summary Court, yesterday, Mr. Justice Gompertz heard an extraordinary civil suit in which a Japanese named Aoyama, claimed \$1,000 from a fellow-countryman named Saiki as damages sustained by reason of the defendant biting the plaintiff's thumb.

Mr. G. A. Hall (of Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist) appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. R. Mattingley (of Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon & Harston) for the defendant.

Mr. Hall explained that the two parties were Japanese barbers, the plaintiff being employed at the Hongkong Club and the defendant at the Hongkong Hotel. It appeared that the defendant had been dismissed and coveted the plaintiff's post. He therefore asked the plaintiff to create a row in the saloon and get himself dismissed, so that defendant might get his post. The plaintiff did not agree to this, and at a subsequent meeting, the defendant, a man of violent temper, bit the plaintiff's thumb.

Dr. C. W. McKenny, Superintendent of the Government Civil Hospital, said that the plaintiff was admitted on Sept. 21st. When plaintiff came in, his thumb was in a very septic condition; and it was necessary to remove a portion of the bones of the thumb. The wound had not quite healed yet. The man would never have the perfect use of his thumb. Cross-examined: Plaintiff had received treatment for several days before witness examined his injury. In the state in which witness saw it, it was not possible for him to say whether, originally, it was a harmless wound or not. There was an operation and a mark was left.

His Lordship: Is that a wound that is likely to be septic, *ab initio*?—Witness: Almost certainly.

The plaintiff stated that he visited the defendant about the end of July, to enquire why he had left the Hongkong Hotel. The defendant told him to create a disturbance at the Club saloon in order that he might be dismissed and defendant might get his job.

His Lordship: What were you to do? To fight with the other barbers?—Plaintiff: Defendant told me to make the customers angry.

His Lordship: Makes one rather nervous, doesn't it? (Laughter.) Did you agree?—No, I did not say anything; I went away.

Plaintiff, continuing, said that, from that day the defendant used to say bad things about him to other people. On September 14th plaintiff went to the defendant's room at the Hotel to ask him why he had spoken ill of him. The defendant denied the charge, adding that anything he had said was only a joke. When plaintiff repeated that many people were repeating the slanders, the defendant, who was brushing his coat at the time, struck him with the brush on the forehead. "The blood dripped into my eyes," added plaintiff, "and I put my left hand over my eye and my right hand up to ward off another blow. Then the defendant bit my thumb. I went home, and saw Dr. Kitajima."

His Lordship: Was it a severe bite?—Plaintiff: Yes; I felt great pain. It was a deep bite and drew blood. The teeth penetrated the thumb near the joint.

His Lordship: You are not claiming special damages?—Mr. Hall: No, we only claim \$1,000 general damages.

Cross-examined: The barber's shop at the Club and the Hotel were owned by the same man. Defendant helped him to get his position.

Mr. Mattingley put it to plaintiff that he went to defendant and asked why defendant had made such fuss about his slanders and that defendant said he must do better; that plaintiff then struck him on the face with his fist; that, after that, plaintiff seized defendant by the collar and started pulling at it, half choking him.

Plaintiff denied that anything of the sort had happened. Mr. Mattingley said he did not wish the Court to understand from his cross-examination of Dr. McKenny that the defendant denied that he had bitten plaintiff's thumb. That act was admitted. What he wanted to find out was, whether, by reasonable care, the plaintiff could have saved his thumb.

Mr. Mattingley explained that the defendant's version was that plaintiff was half choking him, and when the plaintiff's thumb got into defendant's mouth the latter bit it without knowing what he was doing.

Plaintiff denied this. There was no quarrel at all, in the manner described. The defendant did not bite him in the heat of the quarrel, as alleged by Mr. Mattingley. On the night in question, plaintiff continued, a friend of the defendant, Ogawa, came to his house and inquired about his thumb. He said it was very painful. He waited two days before he went to a doctor.

Mr. Nisi Bura, Hair-dresser, Hongkong Club, said defendant had told him that plaintiff was a bad character. He was not working properly, and if there was no improvement he would have to get another man. Witness repeated the statement to plaintiff, who absented himself one day and another barber took his place.

Another hair-dresser of the Hongkong Hotel also gave evidence.

Mr. Mattingley, for the defence, said the only question in connection with the matter was who was the aggressor, and whether, in fact, his client was justified in biting. His contention was that the bite was more or less involuntary, as his client was nearly choked by the plaintiff.

His Lordship: A sort of reflex action?—Mr. Mattingley: All in the fracas. (Laughter.)

The evidence of the defendant was mainly corroborative of the statements made by Mr. Mattingley in cross-examining the plaintiff. On the night in question, during the dispute, plaintiff struck witness on the jaw, causing a slight bruise and witness retaliated with a brush. Plaintiff then caught him by the neck and witness was nearly choked. A little while later plaintiff loosened his hold and put his thumb into witness' mouth. Witness admitted he might have bitten it. Had witness been the weaker of the two he would have been strangled. The bar-keeper of the Hongkong Hotel separated them. Defendant admitted having asked the plaintiff not to work hard.

His Lordship: That is to say you wanted plaintiff to be sacked to get his job.

Witness: No. I meant that if the barbers did not work properly the Hongkong Club would dismiss Campbell Moore's barbers and I could start on my own.

Mr. Mattingley: A little plot to get his own back from Campbell Moore's for not paying him his wages.

Mr. Hall: You are a very masterful man; you resented plaintiff coming to see you. You like to have things done according to your wishes?

Witness: Oh, no. I was asked to look after these matters by the manager. I did not lose my temper, neither did I start the fight.

Are you aware that you hit plaintiff hard?—Yes.

Mr. Hall asked the witness to demonstrate how plaintiff caught him by the throat and put his thumb into defendant's mouth. A demonstration was given, but not to Mr. Hall's satisfaction, who exclaimed: "It is practically impossible to do both at once."

His Lordship: Would you like witness to demonstrate on you, Mr. Hall?

Mr. Hall: I am rather a peaceful citizen, my Lord. (Laughter.) A Chinese boy, employed in the Hongkong Club barber's shop, said the parties had a few words and plaintiff struck defendant on the head. Defendant returned the blow.

Dr. Y. K. To, Assistant Superintendent, Government Civil Hospital, said he saw plaintiff on September 18th. He had a swollen thumb, denoting the beginning of septic poisoning, and there were marks as if it had been bitten. The bite did not appear, grew serious later on, and an operation had to be performed.

Mr. Mattingley submitted that the biting of the thumb, was done in self-defence. "What more natural," he said, "than that when a thumb is put into a man's mouth (a rather, unclean thumb), that a man should bite it?"

Mr. Hall contended that defendant was not justified in biting plaintiff's thumb as a means of self-defence.

His Lordship gave judgment for defendant with costs.

SPORT.

DEFENCE CORPS TEAM.

The Hockey players of the Hongkong Defence Corps held a meeting at headquarters, on Monday, to discuss the prospects for the coming season. It was decided that the team be entered in the United Services Hockey League. Mr. E. W. S. Evans was elected Captain and Honorary Secretary, and Mr. A. Morris was elected Vice-Captain.

All members of the Corps who wish to play are requested to communicate with the Captain, c/o Messrs. Caldwell, MacGregor & Co., who will also be pleased to arrange friendly games.

WAS IT EXCESSIVE ZEAL?

MOVING ABOUT THE HARBOUR AT NIGHT.

POLICE RESERVISTS FINED \$250 EACH.

At the Marine Court, yesterday, before Commander Beckwith, four members of the Chinese section of the Police Reserves—Lam Kai-chi, Chan Shui-kwong, Chan Wai-lung, and Wong Tak-tsun—and another Chinese, Chan Chek, were charged with unlawfully moving about the port during "official night" on October 26th, without the written permission of the officer-in-charge of the examination office.

They were also charged with aiding and abetting a boatman in moving about the harbour on the night in question.

Mr. Leo d'Almada appeared for the defence, and the case was watched for the Police Reserve by Mr. T. F. Hough, A.S.P. (R).

The boatman who took the defendants out in the sampan pleaded guilty and was fined \$50.

Sergeant P. A. Bond, of the Water Police, stated that while patrolling the West Point anchorage he saw sampan No. 2,529, without any light, making towards a junk in the anchorage. Witness pretended at first to take no notice and allowed the sampan to "lie up." He then proceeded to the sampan and found the defendants in it. They were in civilian clothes, and the first defendant had a revolver with him, while the second defendant had an automatic pistol. The other three defendants did not carry arms. He took them all to the Police Station.

Cross-examined by Mr. d'Almada, witness stated that it was moonlight at the time so he was able to watch the movements of the boat. When he approached the defendants did not attempt to escape. They pretended to be asleep. Defendants did not inform him that they were Police Reservists.

Lai Loy, the boatman, stated that his sampan was engaged by defendants at 10 p.m. They asked him to proceed to a junk, and on the way he heard the defendants say they were going to look for opium which was coming from the Chee Foo.

Mr. d'Almada: These men will swear that they were going to meet a friend who came on the Chee Foo. Who is telling the truth?—Witness: They did not go on the Chee Foo; they went to the junk.

Mr. d'Almada, addressing the Court, said his clients pleaded technically guilty to the charge. The facts of the case, as related to him and the Captain-Superintendent of Police, were that the first and second defendants, on the night in question, were coming from Shek Tau Po on the tramcar, and, when rounding Wing Lok Lane, on the Praya, were met by the other defendants, who stopped them. They were then informed that a friend of theirs had arrived on the Chee Foo, and, after a consultation, they went on board that steamer to greet him. No doubt the revolver and automatic pistol were in the possession of two of the defendants at the time. One of the defendants had a Police licence for the revolver. The magistrate knew that, being members of the Police Reserve, the defendants had every right, morally and legally, to carry revolvers. By bringing in the question of the revolver, the Police were trying to prove that there was a serious intent in the minds of the defendants. It was not so; they went to meet a friend. He would remind the magistrate that the harbour regulations were made for the Defence of the Realm, with the object of stopping people from assisting the enemy. That was the intention of the Legislature in framing the Act and the penalty to be imposed on any contravention was six months' imprisonment or a fine of \$500. Bearing in mind that four of the defendants were members of the Police Reserve, with between two and three years' service each, he thought the magistrate would agree that, whatever suspicion the Police might have on the matter, they must eliminate entirely the question of intent to commit a felony, or intent to contravene the Defence of the Realm Regulations. If the defendants had been talking about opium at all, it would be nothing more than evidence of their excessive zeal to bring law-breakers to justice. They might have been endeavouring to bring about the arrest of a smuggler on board the Chee Foo. In his opinion, they went on a mad errand to meet their friend. As members of the Police Reserve, if they had found any opium they would have taken it to the Police Station.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

EXTENSIVE THEFT OF CORK.

CHINESE SENTENCED TO TWO MONTHS' IMPRISONMENT.

At the Hongkong Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. J. R. Wood, a Chinese pleaded guilty to stealing a quantity of cork belonging to Messrs. Gando Price & Co., Ltd.

It was alleged that between July last and this month seven bags of corks, worth \$400, were stolen. The facts of the case were that Mr. Frank Smith, a commission agent, came to Messrs. Gando, Price & Co. and offered Mr. G. Bond, the manager, some corks for sale. Mr. Bond recognised the corks as the Company's property and made enquiries, with the result that the Police made a raid in Chin Loong Street, where they found about 5,000 corks in seven bags.

Mr. Bond said it was very difficult to trace any losses, as the corks came in boxes of 100 gross each. The cost was about seven cents a cork. Defendant had been employed by the Company for over eighteen years. Defendant might have had some temptation, but he was earning \$28 monthly and received \$3 as allowance for tram-fare.

Defendant said he was in rather straightened circumstances so he stole the corks, thinking the Company would not miss them.

Mr. Wood sentenced defendant to two months' hard labour.

OVERCROWDING A STEAM LAUNCH.

At the Marine Court, yesterday, before Commander C. W. Beckwith, the coxswain of the steam launch *Sui Yick* was charged with carrying 33 passengers in excess of the number allowed by his licence.

Defendant said that some discharged soldiers forced him to carry them, paying nothing for the fare.

Commander Beckwith fined defendant \$250, with the alternative of two months' hard labour. He said that on the next offence defendant's certificate would be dealt with.

ILLIOT OPIUM.

A Chinese was charged at the Hongkong Magistracy, yesterday, with being in unlawful possession of 7 tins of opium.

The opium was found concealed in holes made in a piece of wood.

Mr. Wolfe, remarking that it was a very skilful contrivance, fined the defendant \$700.

Another Chinese was fined \$400 for being in possession of a quantity of opium. The drug was ordered to be confiscated.

Mr. T. F. Hough, A.S.P. (R), said that the first defendant had a fairly good record in the Police Reserve. He had three years' service and there was nothing against him except minor offences, such as being absent from drill, being late, etc. The second defendant had two years' service. The third defendant one year, and the fourth defendant four years. The last two defendants had been commended by the C.S.P. for good work when off duty. All bore good characters and were excellent in their behaviour.

Commander Beckwith: Had these men any instructions to search in the harbour for opium without their uniforms and carrying revolvers?

(Witness: None whatever.) Mr. d'Almada stated that, in conclusion, he wished to submit that there was no serious intention on the part of defendants when they engaged the boat. The boatman stated that no force was used, and that he went with the object of making money. If anyone knew the regulations at all it was the boatman, and he should have refused to take the defendants. He hoped the magistrate would take into consideration the fact that the defendants bore excellent records; that they were in police custody from Friday to Monday, undergoing hardships to which they were not accustomed; and that they were family men. They went out on a mad errand, and had been severely punished already.

Commander Beckwith: I take it they were aware of the risk they ran when they went into the sampan. They are members of the Police Reserve and ought to know. I take a very serious view of the case, which has been proved to my satisfaction. I, therefore, fine you \$250 each, or two months' hard labour.

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ALWAYS IN STOCK.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

TO THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR HONGKONG.

GENTLEMEN,
Having been nominated by Messrs. ANDREW FORBES and C. D. WILKINSON for the vacancy on the Licensing Board caused by the retirement of Mr. E. SHELLIM, I beg to solicit the honour of your suffrages in the event of a contested election.

Voting (by ballot) will take place at the Office of the Registrar of the Supreme Court on MONDAY next, NOVEMBER 4th, between the hours of 4 and 5.30 P.M.

Your obedient servant,
A. R. LOWE.
Hongkong, October 30th, 1918. [2811]

NOTICE

FROM this date we have changed the style of our firm to TVEB & Co. (Signed) H. HIPTOOLA & Co.
13 and 15, D'Aguiar Street,
Hongkong, October 30th, 1918. [2614]

NOTICE

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. WILLIAM GILBERT WORCESTER, of the firm of WORCESTER, LAMBERT & SILVA has this day ceased and the business will be carried on in future by the undersigned under the same style as heretofore.
GEO. P. LAMBERT,
P. M. NOLASCO & SILVA,
Hongkong, October 30th, 1918. [2612]

FOR SAIGON.

THE Steamship
"PROVIDENCE"
will have prompt despatch.
For Freight only, apply to—
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES Co.,
3, Queen's Building.
Hongkong, October 30th, 1918. [3613]

NOTICE

NORTH POINT PUBLIC BATHING BEACH.
KENNEDY TOWN PUBLIC BATHING BEACH.

THE facilities provided at the above beaches for bathing purposes will not be available after the 31st October, 1918.
T. L. PERKINS,
Director of Public Works.
Public Works Office,
Hongkong, October 30th, 1918. [2609]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction, Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 4th day of November, 1918, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, by Order of His Excellency the OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Yau Ma Tei, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Lot	Boundary Measurements	Containing	Annual Rent	Upset Price
1	72 feet by 72 feet	5,000 sq. ft.	50	2,700

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction, Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 4th day of November, 1918, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, by Order of His Excellency the OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at May Road, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Lot	Boundary Measurements	Containing	Annual Rent	Upset Price
1	72 feet by 72 feet	5,000 sq. ft.	50	2,700

INTIMATIONS

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company, adjourned on 29th June last, will be held at the Office of the General Managers, Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., De Vaux Road, Hongkong, TO-MORROW (FRIDAY), NOVEMBER 1st, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, passing the Accounts, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from October 25th, to November 15th, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, October 22nd, 1918. [2578]

HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

LOST

TRANSFER RECEIPT No. 250 issued to Mr. CHIU HONG PING for Transfer of 250 shares of this Company into his name having been MISLAIN, LOST OR DESTROYED, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that unless the said Receipt is produced at this Office within 30 days from the date hereof, the Certificate for the said Shares will be delivered to the said Mr. CHIU HONG PING, and the Transfer Receipt will thereafter be held by the Company as null and void.

By Order of the Board,
W. E. ROBERTS,
Secretary.
Hongkong, October 1st, 1918. [2471]

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.

21, PRATA EAST, HONGKONG.

ALL DEPARTMENTS of the above are now OPEN after extensive repairs. Reading and Writing Rooms, Billiard Room (two tables), Restaurant, Concert Hall and Meeting Room.

Sleeping Accommodation—33 Cabins and 70 Beds in Dormitories.
All men of the Mercantile Marine, H.M. Navy and Army are welcome to use the Institute.
Manageress—Mrs. ALLEN. [2532]

REMOVAL NOTICE

WE HAVE This Day REMOVED our Office to 3rd Floor, PRINCE'S BUILDING, 107 HONG KONG STREET.

UNION TRADING Co.
Hongkong, October 28th, 1918. [2506]

FRENCH

FRENCH LESSONS given by a well-qualified young French Lady. Grammar and conversation. Terms moderate. Write—
Box No. 63,
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [2502]

A NEW CHINESE-ENGLISH DICTIONARY.

10,000 Characters; 50,000 Phrases; 850 Pages on Fine Paper, Edited by
Dns. V. K. LEE and
Woo KWANG-KING.

List Price, \$3.00.
SPECIAL OFFER TO THE END OF OCTOBER, 1918, \$5.00.

UP-TO-DATE: Chinese viewpoints. Wade's system of romanization; scientific and technical terms, slang, proverbs, maxims, idiomatic and familiar phrases, and proper places in Chinese included; characters arranged in indexes according to number of strokes and alphabetically; convenient for the desk or carrying.

Send in your order with \$5.00 before it is too late.

COMMERCIAL PRESS, LIMITED,
PUBLISHERS. [2526]

JUST RECEIVED

FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS.

This is the year to have a good garden. Plant lot of Seeds and take good care of the Garden.

Then you will have every reason to be pleased with the result.

GRACA & CO.,

No. 10, WYNDHAM STREET, HONGKONG.

P. O. Box 620. 1845

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Rutland Terrace, Kowloon.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd. [2490]

TO LET.

A SHOP in Nathan Road, Kowloon, suitable for Coal Storage.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.,
Alexandra Buildings. [3000]

TO LET.

HOUSES on Shamshau, Canton.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd. [2490]

INTIMATIONS

WISEMAN'S

CATER FOR YOU

AND

WISEMAN'S

ENTERTAIN YOU.

MUSIC

EVERY AFTERNOON

AT 4.30

AND

EVERY EVENING

AT 7.30.

[2508]

4% FRENCH GOVERNMENT

LOAN 1918

(Rente Perpetuelle 4%).

Price of Issue Frs. 70.80

yielding a net income of 5.65%.
Bearing interest from OCTOBER 16th, 1918.

Subscription List will be Opened

on OCTOBER 20th, 1918, and Closed on November 20th, 1918.

Further particulars on application to the—

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE,

5, CHATEAU ROAD,

M. BOUET DE JOURNEL,

Manager.
Hongkong, October 18th, 1918. [2538]

4% FRENCH GOVERNMENT

LOAN 1918.

Price of Issue Frs. 70.80.

Bearing interest from OCTOBER 16th, 1918, payable quarterly.
Free of Taxes.

Not to be redeemed for 25 years. Subscription list will be closed on November 20th, 1918.

Bills and Bonds of the "National Defence" bought before October 29th, are accepted in payment.

Applications will be received by:

THE BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

(FRENCH BANK)

Princes Building, Charter Road, where full particulars may be obtained.

A. SIRE,
Acting Manager.
Hongkong, October 19th, 1918. [2567]

4% FRENCH GOVERNMENT

LOAN 1918.

PRICE OF ISSUE FOS. 70.80.

NET INTEREST PRODUCED 5.65%.
RUNNING FROM OCTOBER 16th, 1918.

SUBSCRIPTION LIST CLOSING

NOVEMBER 20th, 1918.

SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR

FRENCH EXCHANGE, ADVANCES

GRANTED AGAINST SCRIP.

FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLI-

CATION TO THE—

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.

R. A. BODGERS,
Manager.
Hongkong, October 28th, 1918. [2566]

INTIMATION



A CALENDAR OF

CELESTIAL

WATERWAYS

Illustrated by six Photogravure

and containing twelve Quotations

from the

"SAYINGS

OF

CONFUCIUS"

with six verses on river and lake

written by famous

CHINESE POETS.

Packed ready for posting,

Price \$2.50

A. S. WATSON &

CO., LTD.,

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

TEL. 13.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 12A, DE Vaux ROAD, C.

LOHON OFFICE: 121, FINCH STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, OCTOBER 31ST, 1918.

CHINA AND THE WAR.

The attitude of the South of China towards the Allied Powers has always been a puzzle. At one time it was said that the Southern leaders were in the pay of Germany; at another that they were in the pay of Japan. There is no evidence, however, that they have been in league either with the one or the other. The South has not yet committed itself to either group of belligerents. A proposal was made when Sun Yat-sen was in authority that the South should declare war on the Central Powers, but nothing came of it. Probably the intention was merely to indicate that in this matter the attitude of the South was the same as that of the North. It cannot be said, unfortunately, that China has played a brilliant part in the great war of liberation and freedom; on the contrary she has played but a sorry part and has thereby lost a great opportunity. The need for interesting all Germans in the country was urged over and over again before any action was taken, and it is suggested, with good reason, that the farcical pretence of liquidating the Deutsch-Asiatische bank amounts to a scandal. If peace came to-morrow the Germans in Shanghai and the North, at any rate, would be in a position to commence trading immediately. The Allies' object has been thwarted by German intrigue and solemn engagements, entered into for which, on her side, China has received substantial benefit, have been broken. The Northerners, however, it must be admitted, did realise the danger threatening them from a Prussianised 'Siberia' and it is strange, and speaks little for the sagacity of the Southerners, that this common danger did not stay internal strife and serve to unite all parties in a determination to save the country from a stupendous peril. The warring factions still occupy the greater part of public attention but there is, nevertheless, a China quiescent but not indifferent to the great tragedy that is being enacted in Europe. There

are hundreds of thousands who take an intelligent interest in all that is going on in the West and earnestly hope for the success of the Allied nations. This intelligent interest is maintained by Allied propaganda, honourably and ably conducted. A most discriminating selection is made from the mass of foreign literature relating to the war, and this is translated into elegant Chinese and distributed throughout the Provinces twice each month at least. Thus the reading public of China are presented with a compendium of news which is nowhere excelled in clarity and interest. Accompanying the letterpress, are excellent illustrations. This work has not been in vain. As a result of it the intelligent Chinese possess a surprisingly good knowledge of all that is happening. The Chinese, who favoured the Central Powers, are diminishing in number daily, and it may be taken as a general rule that the intelligence of China is now strongly in sympathy with the Allied cause. A correspondent writes that the other day he met one of the country magistrates of the old regime whose face was radiant over the good news from the West. Through all the long period of gloom, when the Central Powers seemed to be in the ascendant, he never lost confidence in the Allies, though his neighbours were far from sanguine of the enemy's defeat. They now admire his prescience, and realise with him the enormous resources of the Allied Powers. With the turn events have taken they hope, also, for the peace and prosperity of China, for there are few who do not view with disgust and shame the unnecessary strife that has torn the country asunder during the past eighteen months.

TWO IDEALS.

In former days wars usually arose, because one king coveted the possessions of another. The present war is the clash of two ideals which were incompatible, and, though they were long kept apart by diplomacy, the time has come in the world's history when one or the other must go. One is the ideal of our enemy. We may call it the pyramid-ideal which enslaved a whole generation of Egyptians to build something colossal. Cheops shut all the temples while they built it, so that they should not waste their time in prayer. There was a king who never had his name inscribed on a temple wall without the addition "beloved of Ptah." We hear these words to-day; they show the pyramid-ideal. For the pyramid-ideal is the abnormal development of one beautiful egoism; it must grow unheeding of sacrifice, regardless of man; its shadow must darken the earth, and fall far as the shadow of the pyramid when the low sun blazes on the Mokatan hills. Beneath it men may suffer, men may die, but the pyramid-ideal sits impassive like Moloch, calmly regarding the sacrifice. Against this ideal the other ideal goes forth whenever the time is come, as it comes in due season when men are weary of Moloch. It is the ideal of chivalry, fairness and pity. It made all romances. Though it sings the oldest songs it is young for ever. If it were not immortal, Freedom would die on its grave. Once in every hundred years it goes forth against Moloch. And Moloch crumbles and the world is free.

Two cases (2 deaths) of cerebro-spinal fever and 1 case (1 death) of enteric fever were reported in the Colony on Tuesday.

The Raffle for a lady's lace camisole, organised by Mrs. Frost, of Kowloon, for "Our Day" was won by Mrs. Goudy, Station Hotel, with ticket 48. The sum of \$103 was realised.

Mr. W. G. Worcester has recently retired from the firm of Messrs. Worcester, Lamert & Silva. The business, however, will still be carried on under the old name by the two remaining partners, Mr. G. P. Lamert and Mr. P. M. Nolasco de Silva.

Mr. A. R. Lowe is once again soliciting the suffrages of the Justices of the Peace, this time as a candidate for the Licensing Board, to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Mr. E. Shellim. If there is a contested election, voting will take place at the office of the Registrar of the Supreme Court on Monday, November 4th between 4 and 5.30 p.m. Mr. Lowe is nominated by Messrs. Andrew Forbes and C. D. Wilkinson.

By kind permission of Commander Finlayson, the band of H.M.S. "Will play at the performances of "The Barton Mystery" on Thursday, November 7th, and Saturday, November 9th, for which booking is now open at Moutrie's. The proceeds of the production will go to "Our Day" Fund.

There will be a solemn Pontifical Requiem Mass in the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception at 7.30 a.m. on Monday, November 4th, for the repose of the souls of those who died in the war. All Catholics are earnestly exhorted to attend the service. The commemorations on the 4th, 5th, and the following days will consequently be held one day later in each case.

The Raffle on behalf of "Our Day" Fund for the silver tea service and cake-basket—presented by the members of the Jewish Recreation Club, took place, yesterday evening, at the Hongkong Stock Exchange. Ticket No. 354, held by L. Kamming, won the cake-basket, and ticket No. 531, held by Mr. David Ellis, the silver tea set. The sum collected was about \$300.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT]

JAPAN AND THE BOXER INDEMNITY—ANOTHER DENIAL.

PEKING, October 29th.
The Secretariat of the Cabinet officially denies that Japan has made proposals regarding the remission of the Boxer indemnity based on China's acceptance of Japanese tutelage at the Peace Conference.

THE ALLIES AND CHINA'S INTERNAL DISSENSIONS.

American and Great Britain having declined to interfere in Chinese internal affairs without association with Japan, the latter Power now invites the two former Powers to join in tendering advice to the President and leaders of the North and South to heal their differences and offering their services for mediation.

THE TUCHUNS' CONFERENCE.

Meanwhile, the Northern Tuchuns are preparing to assemble at Peking. It is expected that their decisions, unlike those of previous conferences, will prove to be pacific. So far there has been no definite proposal for a settlement, from either side—simply peace abstractions.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

PEKING NEWS.

PEKING, October 30th.
It is stated that Feng Kuo-chang, in view of Tuan Chi-jui's decision to continue the war with the South, is energetically striving to bring about peace. Feng and his supporters, it is said, will join the Southerners and declare war on Tuan Chi-jui, if the peace movement fails.

CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

CANTON, October 30th.

THE TUCHUN AND THE CIVIL GOVERNOR.
The Tuchun has requested the new Civil Governor Chak Wong, to take over the command of all the Shui Hing troops. We learn that Ku Yat-kwong, the Defence Commissioner of Shui Hing, and that Li Tse-hon, is now to be relieved entirely of his duties.

It is reported that many opium dens have been raided recently. The Superintendent of Police learned that most of these dens were under the influence of certain police officers. It is stated that the whole of the detective staff is under arrest.

RAILWAY PROMOTION.

The Director of the Canton-Kowloon Railway, Chinese Section, has requested the Tuchun to send troops to replace those who have recently been transferred from the duty of protecting the various stations.

KING-CHOW AFFAIRS.

We are informed that large numbers of civilians are leaving Hoihow daily. Lung leader, Wong Yan-ai, who was wounded, has left for Hongkong for treatment.

It is officially announced that Commander Shum Hung-ying has reported that his forces entered King-Chow city yesterday and that Lung's troops have surrendered.

LAND-SLIDE AT WEST POINT.

THREE PEOPLE INJURED.

As a result of an accident, while building operations were in progress, yesterday morning, near St. Stephen's College, Bonham Road, three women were injured—two of them seriously. It appears that a number of women were employed removing sand, which was heaped up to a height of about 15 feet under a bamboo frame-work, when the whole pile suddenly moved and buried three of the women beneath it. The Police, who were communicated with the aid of shovels. One of them was only slightly injured and refused to go to hospital, but the other two, whose condition is reported to be serious, were conveyed in an ambulance to the Government Civil Hospital, after having been attended to on the spot by Dr. Woo. A rumour was then circulated that two other bodies were buried beneath the sand, but this was subsequently found to be incorrect.

THE WAR.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN EMPIRE BEING BROKEN UP: SERIOUS INTERNAL DISORDERS.

BIG ALLIED VICTORY REPORTED IN ITALY.

BRITISH TROOPS NEARING GUISE.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE CENTRAL POWERS AND PEACE.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN EMPIRE BREAKING.

LONDON, October 29th.

The Austro-Hungarian Empire is breaking up so rapidly and so completely that it is increasingly difficult to follow the process.

During recent debates in the Austrian-Hungarian Parliaments various Ministers endeavoured to rally some of the racial parties round the Throne, but met with no response.

The unflinching resolve of the Czechs to found their own State and of the Croats to join the new Great Serbia has given an impulse to the disruption which nothing can arrest.

Simultaneously, the German-Austrians are demanding independence or inclusion with Germany, while Hungary is determined to break her connection with Austria.

The Emperor Karl has now gone to Budapest under the compelling circumstances of the moment to affirm, at least, his position as King of Hungary and to escape the danger arising from famine-stricken Vienna.

Italy's claims to her unredeemed territory and portions of the Dalmatian Coast are secure, but it is scarcely probable that Hungary will abandon Fiume to the Slavs without a struggle.

It will be long before the new States can settle down to the new conditions, for which they are now ardently striving.

TROUBLOUS VIENNA.

LONDON, October 29th.

The food situation in Vienna is getting worse. There has been a heavy run on the Vienna Savings Bank during the week.

HUNGARY'S EFFORT FOR INDEPENDENCE.

AMSTERDAM, October 29th.

The German Press reports that 200 officers demonstrated at Count Karolyi's headquarters in Budapest, in favour of peace.

University students paraded the streets demanding the disbanding of the Army.

Hungarian officers, serving in Austria, demand that they be allowed to return home as "they do not any longer wish to act as policemen among foreigners."

The Hungarian Government has prohibited the export of food-stuffs.

THE ACTION OF THE CROATIAN DIET.

AMSTERDAM, October 29th.

The Pan-German "Armament" Press is furious that the Croatian Diet has convoked a meeting to sever their connection with Hungary.

The National Council has ordered the hoisting of the Croatian flag on all railway stations. Hungarian and German inscriptions have been removed.

GENERAL REBELLION IN MONTENEGRO.

LONDON, October 29th.

The Austrian reply is considered equivalent to complete surrender, dealing the fatal blow to the position of Germany, and greatly expediting her inevitable end.

Austria's teeming difficulties have increased by a general rebellion and guerrilla warfare in Montenegro, which the Austro-Hungarians are evacuating hastily.

It is reported that the rebels captured Skutari.

The dramatic development in Vienna has been enormously enhanced.

BIG DISTURBANCES IN BERLIN.

LONDON, October 29th.

There were apparently big disturbances in Berlin on Sunday. No official details are available, but an official statement admits that five Independent Socialist meetings were suppressed "without difficulty."

THE "OMNIPOTENT" LUDENDORFF.

AMSTERDAM, October 29th.

The Socialist newspaper *Forwaerts*, commenting on General Ludendorff's removal, says that it means the exclusion of soldiers from politics. Henceforth they will be nothing except soldiers.

The *Berliner Tageblatt* states that General Ludendorff was responsible for the armistice offer and he then changed his attitude. He tried to meddle with everything. The Government finally recognised that further weak subservience to the Military Dictator was impossible.

GERMAN METHODS CHANGING.

LONDON, October 29th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law stated that he believed that German methods during the evacuation had changed since the German reply to President Wilson, while submarine attacks on passenger ships had ceased at present. Other vessels were being attacked as usual.

THE GERMAN CONSTITUTION.

COPENHAGEN, October 29th.

The Berlin Federal Council has approved of the Bill, amending the Constitution in form, adopted by the Reichstag.

AN IRONY OF HISTORY.

LONDON, October 29th.

Owing to the importance of the Allied Conference, which by an irony of history is meeting at Versailles, where the German Empire was proclaimed in 1870, it is suggested that the Allies' terms should be announced in the hall which was the scene of the Proclamation of 1870.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S FOURTEEN POINTS.

WASHINGTON, October 29th.

President Wilson, in a letter to the Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Senate, has replied to the Republican contentions that a third of his points, pronouncing in favour of the removal of economic barriers, meant free trade.

President Wilson explains that he never meant to suggest any restriction upon internal economic policies, but only that, whatever tariff, high or low, any nation might deem necessary, should be applied equally to all foreign nations.

President Wilson declares that the weapons of economic discipline and punishment should be left to the joint action of all the nations for the purpose of punishing those who will not submit to the general programme of justice and equality.

THE INTER-ALLIED COUNCIL.

LONDON, October 29th.

A Havas message states:—Colonel House, the Official Representative to the Governments associated with the United States in the war, arrived in Paris on Friday night, to attend the meeting of the Inter-Allied Council. Admiral Benson, chief of the American naval operations, has been officially sent by the Navy Department.

Colonel House will take part in all the Allied diplomatic discussions, including the discussions at Versailles.

If the Inter-Allied Political Council is formed, Colonel House will join it as the representative of his Government.

EARLIER CABLES. AUSTRIA-HUNGARY CAPITULATES.

PARIS, October 29th.

The Austro-Hungarian Note is regarded as equivalent to the capitulation of Austria-Hungary.

Furthermore, the Vienna Government is breaking away from Germany, while the *Mittel Europa* dream and the Central Alliance are disappearing.

NEW AUSTRIAN PREMIER.

LONDON, October 29th.

A telegram from Vienna states that Emperor Karl has accepted the resignation of the Hussarak Cabinet, and has appointed M. Lammassch Premier. AN ARDENT PACIFIST.

LATER.

It is understood that M. Lammassch is forming a Coalition Ministry whose chief aim will be the formation of new Federal States. M. Lammassch supports the view of the various nations sending delegates to a joint Government. He is an ardent pacifist.

ALLIED CONFERENCE IN PARIS.

LONDON, October 29th.

It is reliably stated that great importance is attached to Austria's desire for a separate peace. The question will be considered at the Allied Conference sitting in Paris which includes M. Clemenceau, Marshal Foch, General Petain, Field-Marshal Haig, Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. A. J. Balfour, Lord Milner, and Colonel House.

The Conference will survey the whole situation including the question of an Armistice and the terms, also the alternative of most vigorous prosecution of the war, if the necessity arises.

SOME LIKELY TERMS OF THE ARMISTICE.

LONDON, October 29th.

A joint meeting of the Liberal and Unionist War Committees of the House of Commons passed a resolution for submission to the Premier:

That any Armistice should include a condition for the immediate repatriation of all prisoners of war;

That the British Government should notify Germany forthwith that, as a condition of peace, she will insist on the surrender for trial, conviction and punishment of all persons responsible for the cruelties perpetrated upon our prisoners;

That a Commission should be immediately appointed to collect evidence of inhuman and cruel treatment.

"THE KAISER MUST ABDICATE."

AMSTERDAM, October 29th.

In the Reichstag, the Independent Socialist, Herr Cohn, amid great commotion and applause, declared that the alternatives were war with the Hohenzollerns or peace without the Hohenzollerns.

"We extend our hand to our friends beyond the frontiers in this struggle."

The Socialist, Herr Ruhle, said: "The Kaiser must abdicate." He was thereupon called to order, but retorted: "A call to order will not save the Kaiser from the criminal court."

LATEST CABLES.

THE INFLUENZA SCOURGE.

AMSTERDAM, October 29th.

Forty-five thousand railway operatives in Germany have been incapacitated by influenza, hampering traffic.

TERRIBLE DEATH ROLL IN VIENNA.

LONDON, October 29th.

There were 1,600 deaths in Vienna, due to influenza, during the week which ended on October 19th.

ANGLO-JAPANESE FRIEND- SHIP.

LONDON, October 29th.

Prince Fushimi handed to H.M. the King, in Buckingham Palace, the Insignia of a Japanese Field-Marshal together with an autograph letter from the Emperor of Japan.

H.M. the King, in acknowledging the honour, assured the Prince that the Insignia would be always preserved as an interesting and important memento.

NEW FRENCH AMBASSADOR IN JAPAN.

LONDON, October 29th.

A Havas message states:—The Resident-General of Tunisia has been appointed French Ambassador to Spain and is being replaced at Tunis by Senator Etienne Flandin.

LORD BEAVERBROOK RESIGNS.

LONDON, October 29th.

Lord Beaverbrook, the head of the Ministry of Propaganda, who is very ill, has resigned.

LADIES IN THE STRANGERS GALLERY.

LONDON, October 29th.

Ladies were admitted for the first time to the Strangers' Gallery in the House of Commons. There were over a score present.

The Speaker was absent owing to an attack of influenza.

OBITUARY.

SIR ALBERT MARKHAM.

LONDON, October 29th.

The death is announced of Admiral Sir Albert Markham, the famous explorer, who, as Commander of the *Alert*, in the Arctic Expedition of 1875-76, succeeded in planting the Union Jack on the highest northern position reached up to then.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE NEXT GENERAL ELECTION.

LONDON, October 29th.

It is reliably stated that an early announcement will be made in the House of Commons fixing the date of dissolution of Parliament and a general election.

HONGKONG INDIAN AR- MY HONoured.

LONDON, October 29th.

The *Gazette* announces that the Distinguished Conduct Medal has been awarded to Havildar Rur Singh, of the Hongkong and Singapore Garrison Artillery, for conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty, cheerfulness and never-failing keenness throughout active operations. On one occasion when a battery was compelled to withdraw under heavy fire, his coolness and total disregard of personal danger was very praiseworthy.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, October 29th.

The silver market is steady.

Italian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

HEAVY AUSTRIAN LOSSES.

ROME, October 29th.

Six Austrian Divisions have been half destroyed.

The latest fighting condition of the other half has necessitated the employment of a large part of the Reserves.

ENEMY'S RESISTANCE WEAKEN- ING.

LONDON, October 29th.

A British and Italian official message states:—

The enemy's resistance is weakening considerably.

Our cavalry and infantry forced a passage at the Monticane.

Several hundred prisoners were captured.

BATTLE CONTINUING VICTORIOUSLY.

LONDON, October 29th.

An Italian official statement says:—The Piave battle is continuing victoriously. The Allies have firm possession of the left bank from the slopes of Valdo-Briadene to the Treviso-Odergo Railway.

We carried the heights of Valdo-Briadene.

The French captured Monte Pianar.

We hold the plain of Sernaglia.

The Eighth Army carried the heights of Colfaco and entered Susegana.

The Tenth Army, advancing irresistibly, pushed its advanced guards to left of the Monticane.

Numerous guns were captured.

On the left bank of the Orme we occupied Alano-di-Piave taking several hundred prisoners.

CONELLIANO TAKEN.

LONDON, October 29th.

Reuter's Correspondent at Italian Headquarters, telegraphing to-day, states:—

Conelliango has been taken. The whole line advanced between that important railway and the road in the centre of Valdo-Briadene. Four thousand prisoners were taken yesterday and brought across the river, but a large number still remains on the left bank.

NUMEROUS VILLAGES LIBERATED.

LONDON, October 29th.

An Italian communiqué states:—The battle continued fiercely all night long and fully developed during yesterday.

On the front of the Twelfth and Eighth Armies we maintained and extended the bridge head, in spite of very lively opposition.

East of Grave-di-Popoli, the enemy gave way under attacks by the Fourteenth British and Tenth Italian Army Corps.

We broke through the enemy lines and liberated Borgo, Malanotte, Tezze, Raimichiale-di-Piave, Cimadolvo, St. Polone, Giave, Ormele and entered St. Lucia-di-Piave and Vazzolo.

The prisoners captured and the guns taken are still uncounted.

EARLIER CABLES.

ALLIES CROSS THE PIAVE.

NINE THOUSAND PRISONERS MORE IN BIG VICTORY.

LONDON, October 29th.

An Italian official statement says:—Our Army, assisted by Allied contingents, crossed the Piave, in spite of the enemy's desperate resistance.

Although the river was at its highest level, our infantry between Valdo-Briadene and Mount Soligo broke into and carried the enemy's front lines at dawn yesterday.

We repulsed counter-attacks by numerically superior enemy forces all day.

We exploited the advantages gained by the British at Grave-Piave-Padopolino, more to the south and repulsed two counter-attacks.

We captured, yesterday, 9,000 prisoners and 51 guns.

PROGRESS OF THE ALLIED ATTACK.

A British-Italian official statement says:—

The Tenth Army's attack is progressing most satisfactorily.

On the right, the Eleventh Italian Corps reached the line as follows:—Roncadello, Ormele, Tempio, Rai.

In the centre, the Fourteenth British Corps are in touch, in the neighbourhood of Rai, and reached Lin, Bonotto and Damiani, one kilometre south of Borgovilla and Milanese.

On the left, the Eighteenth Italian Corps attacked in a northerly direction, and are progressing well.

All Corps report further captures of prisoners and guns.

The Balkans.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ITALIANS ENTER ALESSIO.

LONDON, October 29th.

An official statement from Albania states:—

On October 27th we entered Alessio and are marching on San Giovanni di Medua.

EARLIER CABLES.

SERBIANS ENTER DESPOTOVAC.

LONDON, October 29th.

A French Eastern communiqué states:—

The Allies, continuing their advance, occupied Kragujevac and the coal-mines at Lewje and Ravnareka.

Serbian cavalry entered Depotovac.

Aerial Activities.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AIRMEN'S PART IN THE BATTLE.

LONDON, October 29th.

Sir Douglas Haig states:—There was increased aerial activity on October 28th.

We destroyed 35 enemy machines and drove down ten out of control.

Eight British machines are missing.

Our bombers dropped 17 tons of bombs during the day.

Franco-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH FRONT.

ARTILLERY ENCOUNTERS.

LONDON, October 29th.

Sir Douglas Haig states:—There have been artillery activity and patrol encounters on different parts of the front.

EARLIER CABLES.

ADVANCE GUARDS NEARING GUISE.

LONDON, October 29th.

A Havas message states:—

A fierce battle has been raging between the Serre and the Oise during the past few days and has resulted in a great French victory.

The enemy has been thrown back on a 16-mile front and is retreating, hard pressed by French troops.

The French advance at some points is to a depth of 5 miles.

Many strongly fortified positions have been taken.

The Advance Guards are nearing Guise, and farther south are approaching the road, Guise-Marles.

This retreat in the centre of the line from Verdun to the sea should have an important effect on the disposition of the German forces.

The first train from Paris to Lille started yesterday night.

The French opinion notes that at the same moment the train from Berlin to Lille ceased running—a symbol of German defeat in the West.

Similarly, the cessation of the running of the Berlin-Constantinople service would be a symbol of German defeat in the East.

SYMBOLS OF GERMANY'S DEFEAT.

PARIS, October 29th.

A Havas message says:—The first train from Paris to Lille started last night. French comment notes that at the same moment the train from Berlin to Lille ceased running, a symbol of the German defeat in the West.

In the same way the railway from Berlin to Constantinople has stopped, a symbol of the German defeat in the East.

LATEST CABLES.

FRENCH FRONT.

GUISE BEING SURROUNDED.

LONDON, October 29th.

A French communiqué states:—Overcoming the enemy's resistance, we considerably advanced at night towards Guise and carried the hutments surrounding the hospital near the station, also the first trench of fortified work south of the castle.

Farther south, we advanced beyond the Louvry farm.


On the right bank of the Peron we continued to progress east of Monceau-le-Neuf.

FRENCH FACING NEWLY- STRENGTHENED POSITIONS.

LONDON, October 29th.

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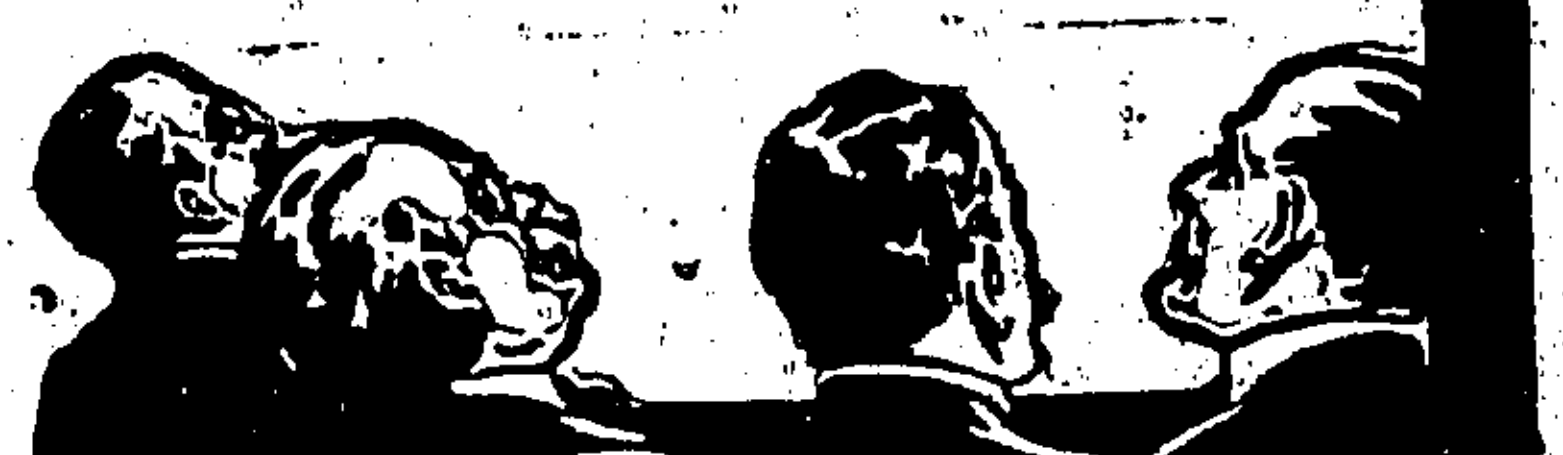
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MARTIN'S

APOLARTELL

MARTIN'S

APOLARTELL

THE WAR.

(Continued from Page 5.)

Franco-Belgian Front.

DATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

FRENCH FRONT.

THE LONG-RANGE GUNS AGAIN.

London, October 29th.

Reuter's Correspondent at American Headquarters, telegraphing to-day, states:—

Long-range guns of big calibre have begun shelling in the direction of the Longuyon-Montmedy-Sedan-Metiers railway, which is the vital communication upon which the enemy depended for quick transportation of troops, supplies etc. from one portion of the front to another. The calibre of the guns cannot be stated but they are more formidable than the big Bertha that bombed Paris.

THE PARIS-LILLE RAILWAY RE-ESTABLISHED.

London, October 29th.

A Havas message states:—

To-day, communication with Lille was re-established. The train runs day and night in both directions.

EARLIER CABLES.

FRESH SUCCESSES ON THE OISE.—SERRE FRONT.

London, October 29th.

A French communiqué states:—

Fierce fighting occurred on the east bank of the Oise opposite Grand-Verly, where the enemy launched several counter-attacks.

Further south, the French passed the lines as far as the approaches to the Oise, capturing strong points north-west of Guise.

We also made progress east of Peron, in the region north-west of Pargny Wood. The French are now in contact with the whole of the new enemy line between the Oise and the Serre.

The French have advanced north of Herly and west of Chateau Porcien.

HEAVY ARTILLERY FIRING ON VERDUN FRONT.

London, October 29th.

An American communiqué states:—

The Verdun front was marked with heavy artillery firing. An enemy counter-attack in Bellieu Wood was repulsed.

FRENCH AERIAL FLEET OF 200 MACHINES.

London, October 29th.

A French communiqué states:—

Our observers report numerous fires on the Aisne front, also in the valley of the Serre.

A fleet of 200 machines copiously bombed the enemy back areas in the region of Chateau Porcien, playing havoc with the communications and causing heavy losses.

FRENCH PURSUE VICTORIOUS OFFENSIVE.

London, October 28th.

The French troops are still pursuing their victorious offensive.

General Doherty has advanced on a front of 25 kilometres from north-west of Guise to Mortiers, reaching a depth of eight kilometres at certain points and capturing 4,000 prisoners, 20 guns and hundreds of machine and anti-tank guns.

The Tenth Army captured Hill 123, north of Crecy-sur-Serre, while the Fifth Army, after a battle lasting two days, captured the Hindenburg Line between Bissonne and Chateau Porcien. (French Wireless.)

THE MODERN SHIPYARD.

The Egis yard on which work was begun in November, is now completed. It covers a site of nearly sixteen acres on the banks of a North-East Coast river, and is interesting from the fact that it is entirely driven by electricity. It has four berths, each capable of building a ship of 43,000 tons, and of about 10,000 tons deadweight.

A large piece of work was done at the Wallend yard of Messrs. Swan, Hunter, and Wigham Richardson on the day that the model fabricated ship was launched. Five minutes after that vessel took the water the keel was laid of a 10,000-ton standard ship on the vacant berth. The first keelson plate was put in position almost before the vessel went off.

Two large new berths have been constructed at the shipyard of the Northumbrian Shipbuilding Company, Howdon. The scheme involved the construction of a new river frontage of piling and the relocation of the land behind. Full possession of the site was only obtained on April 11th, but the work was so well organized that the keel of the first vessel was laid on April 18th, and the second keel on July 16th. Both vessels will be launched before the end of the year.

OVERSEAS JOURNALISTS. AN IMPERIAL MISSION.

Representatives of every sphere of journalism in the United Kingdom accepted Lord Burnham's invitation to meet at dinner at the Ritz Hotel, the delegates from the Dominions Press who have been visiting the Mother Country as the guests of the Government, in order that they might study at first hand the war efforts of the Empire both in the Motherland and at the front. Three of the Dominions' Premiers were among the company, in addition to the Labour member of the War Cabinet and the Minister of Pensions.

Mr. Hughes, proposing the toast of "The British Press," said he recognized to the full the power of the Press. The Press was pre-eminent as an agency in civilisation. There was no means so potent and so effective as the Press in bringing the nations of the earth more closely together. To-day what happened in the most remote parts of the earth was known in every capital of the world, thanks to the Press. The journalist endeavoured to combine accuracy with that degree of interest in presentation which the critical readers of the Press demanded. ("Hear, hear," and laughter.) But the Press at times, of course, found it rather difficult to supply their readers with the information they wanted. He remembered in the early days of the war a very enterprising newspaper in the city with which he (Mr. Hughes) had been so long associated, rose to the occasion in a way that appealed to him as an Australian, a Briton and one of the Allies fighting in a great cause. It killed one brigade of cavalry at least six or seven times. They were Prussians, and they thoroughly deserved it. (Laughter and cheers.) Speaking seriously, no agency other than the Press had been more successful in spreading abroad among the people of the earth the knowledge of each other which was the assurance and supplied a bulwark against war and rumours of war. ("Hear, hear.") If by some waving of the magic wand the peoples of the earth could be brought face to face there would be comparatively few opportunities for quarrel. The Press was one of the most civilising influences. He looked forward to the day when peace would reign on earth, but he would do so principally and mainly because men would know each other, and there was no agency preparing so well for that time as the Press. The British Press was at the very topmost peak of the world's journalism—(hear, hear)—and its influence was felt throughout the Empire. He had never been able quite to understand the working of the Censor's mind, and he hoped for a speedy coming of the day when the Censor would be no longer needed. (Cheers.)

"COPY" MAKER.

Sir George Riddell, in response, remarked that Mr. Hughes knew all about the Press, and the Press—he gathered from his comments—knew all about Mr. Hughes. (Laughter.) While the whole Press was not, perhaps, agreed about Mr. Hughes, they were united in giving him great publicity. A politician asked him the other day how it was that Mr. Hughes was reported so much in the Press. He replied: "There are some people who have the faculty of being interesting, whether you agree with them or not, and Mr. Hughes is one of them." (Cheers.) Like other institutions, the Press had certain undoubted defects, but it always knew a good thing when it saw it in the way of "copy," and Mr. Hughes was one of the great "copy" makers of the world. Something had been said about the Censor. He had had a good deal of experience of censors. He had been spending the last four years with them. Mr. Hughes had said that the great difficulty was to know the working of the Censor's mind. He, however, gathered every day from various members of the Press that the great doubt which existed in the minds of British journalists was whether the Censor had got a mind at all. (Laughter.) At the end of four years of war no one could dare to suggest that the British newspapers had given up one whit of their independence. They had a Censor, and they admitted the necessity, but, after four years of censorship, the Press was as independent in its judgment as when the war started. (Cheers.)

Proposing the toast of "The Dominion Press," Lord Burnham said he doubted whether since 1899 a more representative assembly of our free Commonwealth of Nations was ever brought together, though he had in his recollection the first of a wonderful series of gatherings nine years ago, when his father received at his home, in what Disraeli called Beechey House, the Imperial Press Conference, which did more than was ever known to solidify public opinion throughout the Empire before this death-birth of a new world. There was one eloquent voice that had wished to hear more in these days, and that was the voice of Lord Rosebery, the prophet who spoke of "the hush before the storm." In those days they turned over the leaves of the Sibylline books in convulsion, and were somewhat wiser than Tarquin. They said: "Some heed to the warning word they heard, though, perhaps, not as much as they should have had they been taken into the confidence of Government as they were to-day." He owed this chance of following his father's footsteps to the grasp of the things that matter and count shown by the Minister of Information in following the great precedent set by the Lord Bessborough, whom he here to see things at home and abroad as they really are. Lord Bessborough was one of them, and he saw from the standpoint of Great Britain. In the name of the British Press, he (the chairman) thanked the Prime Minister for what he had done to enable the Press throughout the Empire to do the full measure of its duty to the public which it served. (Cheers.) All newspaper men felt honoured that their Dominions visitors were the guests

of the British nation. It was the first time that the newspaper Press had been thus received in a representative character and capacity. They were here as the observation officers of the British Dominions Overseas, and upon their bird's-eye view much of our future would depend. They would see things in a truer light and a fairer proportion than we could with eyes that were dimmed by the smoke and blurred by the heat of the fiery furnace. We were too close to the hissing and roaring of the forges of the war. Until this war was over, we could not see things whole, but they would at least see them more clearly than we could, and they would not, he ventured to think, find that the Old Country had aged much in these years of war. It might be that the glasses they used would be, for the first time, of British make. In the fourth year of this bloody war, Britain was pulsing with an energy and enthusiasm which struck us as astoundingly new. Instead of the old pose of self-questioning doubt about everything, including our own right to exist, there was a living faith in the righteousness of this high cause which made all things possible. The most striking of all changes was the extent to which women had claimed and had obtained an equal share with the men in war work and war duties, to the eternal glory of British womanhood. (Cheers.) We seemed to have shed for good and all that obvious and traditional defect of our qualities which the foreigner believed to be an ineradicable instinct of the race—the snobbishness, as Thackeray said, of thinking meanly of mean things. We thought less of mean things now. Perhaps we had also got rid of what our fast friends and valiant Allies, the French, called "snobbism," which meant the pretence and assumption of a superiority, a pride of life over other nations, even of our own household, that had no justification in fact.

THE NEW SPIRIT.

But there was a pride that was justified, like wisdom, of its children, and that was the pride we took in the shining achievements of the sister States of the Imperial Commonwealth. (Cheers.) When all had won such imperishable fame, it was invidious—almost impossible—to distinguish. On all the fronts of war the Dominion Forces had shared renown that could never be erased from human memory. It was only through the newspaper Press that the minds of men could be shaped and moulded from day to day, almost from hour to hour, to the common ideal and purposes of patriotism and union. To those who were coming on to the generation of our young and rising hope it was both teacher and preacher. The power of the Press was bound to grow with the growth of popular government. Nobody in their senses could allege that the Press of the Empire was badly informed or weakly constructed, but this war had taught them that there was a need for further understanding and mutual services among themselves. The great divisions of the Empire represented there that night had many sides and many features, but they had this in common—they had grown to their full strength and stature on the footing of independence and self-respect. In that way they had become necessary to the machinery of government, and were so to an ever-increasing degree, but they were not part of the Government machine, and he hoped they never would be. (Cheers.) Criticism was the selection of the best, and to give the people the best they could have in the way of men and measures they must ever be critics, and even severe critics, sometimes advocates, and even enthusiastic advocates, but not the actors and agents of any Government, no matter what its colour or combination of colours, if they wished the Press to be the mouthpiece of the public. The British Press welcomed its visitors back to their spiritual home on the banks of the River Fleet, the ink stream which all Pressmen crossed some time or other on their way to the further shore, where the Censor ceased from troubling and even the news editor was at rest.

DAILY GROWING STRENGTH.

Mr. Richardson, M.P., editor of the *Winnipeg Tribune*, said they stood almost appalled at the efforts of the British people. Talk about the decadence of the British race—why, they had witnessed a succession of miracles. The British Fleet—seventeen miles of double lines of warships—they stood amazed at it. That fleet stood, an impenetrable steel band, round these sacred islands, to guard them from attack from whatever corner it might come. So long as that fleet was intact the British Empire was safe. The speaker pleaded for the establishment of a "Minister of Outlook," and said that there was anything that was desirable in the British Empire and its Overseas Dominions was the suggestion of such a Ministry. It should be offered by some of the best brains and prophetic spirits of the Empire. Sir Wm. Somerville, of the *Adelaide Register*, who said he represented 1,100 journalists from Australia, also replied. Mr. Fenwick, of the *New Zealand Times*, who also responded, said it would be a monstrous iniquity if the conquered colonies were ever returned to Germany. (Cheers.) More than that, in connection with the fiscal policy of the Empire, Free Trade must go. ("Hear, hear.") Throughout the Dominions there was a strong wish that preferential trade should be established. If that wish was not carried out the risk would be the Empire would sink back to the old position. ("Hear, hear.")

OVERLAPSHIPS OF CITIZENS.

Mr. Massey proposed the health of the host, and observed that Lord Burnham had done eminent service as a Freeman of the Empire. Citizens of the Overseas Dominions knew more of the heart of the Empire, he believed, than the residents in the heart of the Empire knew of the Overseas Dominions. That was a matter that had got to be remedied. What knew they, of England, who only England knew? He took that opportunity of asking representatives of the British Press to visit the Dominions as soon as peace was declared, and he promised them a jolly good time. They realised how more than they did before the comradeship which ought to exist between the citizens of the Empire.

Lord Burnham acknowledged the toast.

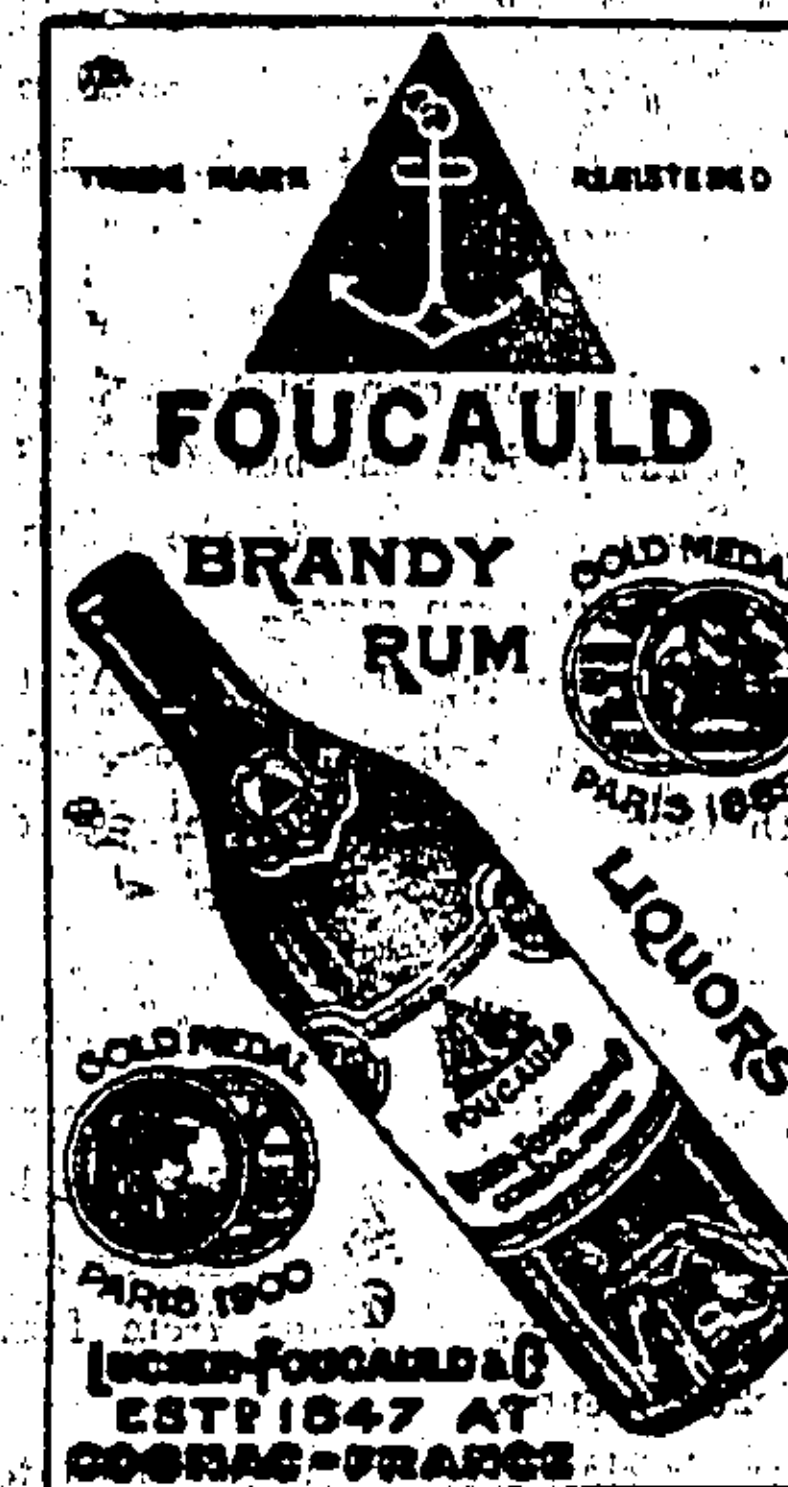
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FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON.

16, MORRISON HILL ROAD.

FUTURE OF COMMERCE.
PATRIOTISM AND SHIBBOLETHS.

MR. HUGHES'S WARNING.

Mr. Hughes, Prime Minister of Australia, was entertained at luncheon on August 27th by the members of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, and was given a cordial reception.

The chair was occupied by the president of the chamber (Mr. R. E. Stoker), who, in proposing the health of the guest, declared that Mr. Hughes was one of the strongest factors in forming and strengthening the war spirit of the nation. He hoped that Mr. Hughes would be one of the British Plenipotentiaries at the Peace Conference in Berlin. (Cheers.)

Mr. Hughes said: I have been amongst the most stalwart, most devoted, and most fanatical of the priests of the Temple of Free Trade. But time has passed; water has flowed under the bridge; and now, in an environment in which I fully shut my eyes to the light, I cannot stand fast to a shibboleth and be true to my country. Peace will bring its problems which must be solved. There are people who differ from me as to the means. If we were to put it to them that what they say is that it is better that these men should walk the streets than that we should defile the altar of Free Trade in this country, better that England should perish, better that these men should come to a land of desolation, they would spurn it with contempt. Yet this is what they say. By what means do they propose to do this? I have declared my means; where are theirs? (Cheers.) If I am wrong, let them point out a better way. They think that the flood waters have receded; they will find the landmarks that served them in the days before the war. But when the flood waters have receded, and peace comes again to this country, it will be a very different country industrially and economically. They will find that 10,000,000 interests have sprung up during the last four years. They will find the land changed out of all recognition. They will find men who accepted doctrines without question now saying, "We ask for bread and you give us words." In the time that it takes to come doctrines will not serve. (Cheers.) Do you think you can go on without organisation, without any settled plan by which you shall combat competition, and deal with the tremendous after-war problems that will inevitably arise and swamp you? Can any man deny that before war German penetration had reached a point when several of the great key industries were absolutely in their hands? What was the position in regard to the textile industry? Where were the dyestuffs? Gone. These gentlemen who say they do not agree with me, I ask them what is their plan. Is it to go back to pre-war conditions and hand these key industries over to Germany again? It does not matter whether it is or not, the people of Britain will not stand for it. (Cheers.) Our ancestors opposed nothing but their courage against the great Roman legions. They failed because they did not meet them upon even terms. When this war has passed you must have met fiercer competition than ever you met before. If you choose to go into this great battle armed with primitive weapons, then go and die. But if you are men you will go armed and equipped and see that you are as well equipped as any other industrial nation on earth. (Cheers.)

SLOW POISON OF PACIFISM.

Pacifism is a slow poison. In one man it takes an active form; in another it is a minor ill. But pacifism in any form is a curse and a danger. It is a leak in the dam-wall through which the flood waters will surely find their way, making it wider and wider until the whole nation becomes infected. These men say they would not dream of accepting the peace terms forced upon Russia and Roumania. If Britain succumbs to pacifism then they will take what peace terms they can get. (Cheers.) It is a curious and sinister circumstance that all those who preach pacifism are for the existing order of fiscalism. Why? They want to renew the trade relations with Germany, not for the benefit of England, but for the benefit of themselves. (Cheers.) These gentlemen say that they quite agree with me that we must build up our industrial edifice upon a broad and solid foundation, but they speak of foundations undermined by the flood waters of the war. Is it a question for business men to settle? It is a question for men who work with their hands, with their brains, with their capital, to settle. I believe that had Cobden lived to-day he would have been one of the first to point the way to save England. He is not alive, but we are here, and upon us rests the responsibility of acting while there is yet time to save this country and ourselves. It has been said that I have no business to interfere with domestic matters. Nor have I. But this is not a domestic matter. What is the basis of industry here? It is access to and control over an adequate supply of raw materials. Now, it takes two people to make a bargain. From whom are you going to get your wool? Supposing Australia said, "You were so long in coming up your mind we have sold our wool to somebody else. What would be the position of Yorkshire? Then Australia possesses many raw materials that Britain must have. Do you think you can have an option over the goods of the people of Australia, which you can exercise or not as you please? You are too good business men to believe anything of the sort. I say emphatically it is a business proposition, and must be dealt with in a business way. When you go to your office you do whatever is necessary to be done to promote the welfare of your firm. Why should not the business of England be dealt with as you deal with your own business?"

(Continued at foot of next column.)

CONFESSIONS OF AN
EX-PACIFIST.WHEN WAR IS NOT ONLY JUST
BUT A DUTY.

[BY THE RIGHT HON. G. W. R. RUSSELL.]

I write that word "ex" with regret, and yet it is essential to my purpose. I wish to show my friends (especially Mr. F. W. Hirst, of *Common Sense*) the processes which converted me, a lifelong lover of peace, into a staunch supporter of the present war, and of the Minister who is conducting it.

To begin with, I never held that all war was necessarily unlawful. Only last year I reprinted some words which I addressed to my constituents at Aylesbury in 1918. "We do not necessarily sin against the sacredness of human life when we strike down a foe in battle, any more than when we consign a criminal to execution. There are causes, such as life, and home, and freedom, for which the gentlest and most humane of men must be prepared to draw the sword." Believing this, I differed essentially from such theologians as the Quakers, and from such politicians as Sir William Lawson.

GREATEST OF CRIMES.

Yet I hold as strongly as they did that war is the greatest of preventable evils; that an unjust war is the greatest of crimes; and that any ruler of men, be he Sovereign or statesman, who kindles war from selfish or dynastic ends, or for any miserable, enterprising or annexation or self-aggrandisement, incurs an amount of guilt too terrible to contemplate. Furthermore, I believed, and believe, that the immense majority of the wars which mankind has waged were unnecessary, and therefore criminal. So, when the "Great Tribulation" of August, 1914, burst upon the world, I found me a "Pacifist"—a believer in peace, a lover of peace, a striver after peace.

I had always held that England must be omnipotent for self-defence, but I was strongly opposed to intervention in the disputes of other nations, and I was sceptical about the hostile designs of Germany (concerning which it must be admitted that those who had official knowledge kept us singularly ill-informed). Even when the storm-clouds began to roll up from the East I still clung to the hope that the thunder-bolt would not fall on England, and I joined with many of my political friends in one last effort to keep the peace.

Then Germany, by a single act, reversed the moral situation. War, which had so often been a crime, suddenly became a duty. The then Bishop of Hereford, Dr. Percival, a life-long promoter of peace, put the issue in striking words: "The German Government has solved our difficulties by its shameless cynicism and its flagrant disregard of all moral considerations. White-baiting its pledged word by its unprovoked invasion of Belgium, it suggested to us the bargain by which we were to condone its action and desert the Belgian people. This proposal the Prime Minister appropriately described as infamous. The proposal, it is true, was accompanied by certain promises. But what is the value of a promise from a promise-breaker?"

CLEAR SUMMONS.

From the day when Germany attacked Belgium I have been an "ex-Pacifist." I still regard peace as essential to happiness and prosperity; but even happiness and prosperity are not the highest considerations in human life. Truth and justice and mercy and freedom have more imperious claims; and they summoned us with a clearness which could not be mistaken to take our part in a conflict forced on the world by tyranny and falsehood and murder—wrong. A conviction, realised in a moment of revelation, may be confirmed by subsequent experience, and the history of the last four years has made it abundantly clear that England's decision, made on the instant of a perilous crisis, was as wise as it was just.

We have been fighting for all that free men and all humane men rightly hold dear against a Power which has openly defied the moral law, operates by murder and rape and torture and sacrilege, has trodden the Cross under foot, and has restored, so far as its rule extends, the worship of Odin and Thor. There is no discharge in that war; neither shall wickedness deliver those that are given to it. Those words come to us from a very remote period of human history, but they are as true to-day as when they were uttered.

I want you to consider whether it is not a good thing to secure an adequate supply of raw materials and control the home market. The home market is the best market in the world, but who had the home market before the war? You had some of it, but a great deal too much of it went to other people. If you are going to compete in the markets of the world the best assistance you can have is the guarantee that you will have your own market to start with. If you had that as it is now you are going to get to compete with men who have already got their own market. There is not another nation in the world like England to-day. It is no good talking about what you did ten years ago. You have been up to the collar of debt that you cannot pay if you go on in the old way. You have created new conditions that will remain with you. The workers of England will want ampler wages of them when they return. You must consider the tremendous problem of the millions of people who will be thrown idle the moment the war ceases. What are you doing to get the markets that Germany had before the war? Nothing. I appeal to you to make your arrangements now to secure an adequate supply of raw materials, and to organise the resources of the mighty Empire. Make your peace with Labour, for you must work together for the good of this great country. (Cheers.)

OUR NEW ALLY.

THE CZECHO-SLOVAK NATION.

[BY DR. E. J. DILLON.]

One of the most formidable difficulties hitherto presented by the labyrinthine politics of Middle Europe was simply yet effectively disposed of by the brief official declaration issued in favour of the Czech-Slovak people; for it cuts much deeper into the future settlement of Europe than the average reader may have realised. Not only does it recognise the three sections of the Czech-Slovak army as one Allied and belligerent force, but it expressly treats the Czech-Slovak National Council "as the present trustee of the future Czech-Slovak Government." In the French tenor in response to the official demand of M. Clemenceau and Pichon, this is different from the policy outlined by the spokesmen of the Allied Governments a short while ago, when they still believed in the possibility of a separate peace with the Hapsburgs. By the present announcement that surprising scheme, which would have deprived the Allies of the fruits of their victory, has been flung to the winds, and a place is taken by a sound common-sense policy, based upon the dismemberment of the Hapsburg Monarchy and the creation of a number of separate independent States, one of which will be formed by the gallant Czech-Slovak race which is now lighting our battles in Russia, Italy, and France.

From all the Slav races that of the Czech-Slovak people perhaps the most abundantly gifted with political and social sense, and with powers of organisation hardly inferior to those of the Germans. They have been trained in a hard but excellent school, at which all their qualities have been whetted and developed by constant use in a continuous struggle against an insidious and numerically superior enemy. From this enemy they have learned much. The Czech-Slovaks are less impulsive, less fiery than the Eastern and Southern kinsmen, and can therefore be relied upon to redeem their promises and carry out their programme. One can bank upon their word. Their sense of reality, too, is fully developed, and they waste no efforts in striving after the unattainable. Thus, from the outset of the war of assisting the Allies, they pursued the only course which could lead in time to this goal. When in July, 1914, the Chief of the Austrian General Staff, the Duke of Austria, expressed to the English public should imagine that the Austrian army would break up once a European war began, I asked him, whether the Czech element was quite as loyal to the Hapsburgs as he affirmed. He replied: "If you doubt it, I will give you every facility to go and judge for yourself, and I shall be very glad if you accept this proposal to have nothing to fear from national divisions." In fact, as one of the Czech-Slovak leaders said, "A few days later war was declared, and during my journey through Austria I learned that a number of Czech soldiers had revolted and were shot forthwith. That was the first indication of their sympathies. Others soon followed."

CZECH SERVICES TO THE ALLIES.

As the war progressed the Czechs devised other and more efficacious schemes. One of these was to arrange for numerous contingents to change sides, go over to the enemy, and then create legions of their own to fight against the Central Empires. In the eyes of belief that the Allied Powers, whose final triumph they deemed certain, would not include peace without conferring independence on the Czech-Slovak people. This appeared a wild project to most Westerners who were informed of its existence, but the Czech-Slovaks realised it to an extent which came as a surprise to friends and foe. It is credibly stated that well over a quarter of a million—275,000—went over to the Russians before the Tsar was deposed, some 30,000 to the Czechs, and 20,000 to the Italians. Of those who threw in their lot with the ill-starred subjects of King Peter and retreated with these, relatively few survived. Sterling services have been rendered to the French and Italian and Rumanian armies by the contingents of Czech-Slovak troops incorporated with them, but circumstances combined to confer the highest political as well as military value on their exploits in Russia.

From old and new relations subsisted between the Czechs and the Russians. Colonies of the former existed in various parts of the Tsardom, and a considerable body of Czech masters and workmen were taught in Russian public schools and universities. Many of my own University colleagues in Russia were Czechs. Soon after hostilities were opened a Czech-Slovak legion was organised in Russia, and although the numbers were insignificant at first, they grew to be considerable. It contributed to achieve remarkable results, in scouting, and in collecting information, and in influencing the Czech-Slovak troops who were fighting under the Austro-Hungarian flag. A few emissaries of this legion undertook and accomplished the perilous task of getting an entire Czech regiment to surrender to the Russians, and then turn their arms against all fronts against their oppressors, and they also, it must be added, endured terrible hardships in Russia and in Serbia. It is affirmed by their own testimony that some 20,000 Czech-Slovak perished of hunger in Serbia and about 50,000 in Russia.

MILITARY FORMS IN RUSSIA.

In the spring of last year the leaders of the Czech-Slovak nation, and in particular, Professor Masaryk, who has worked indefatigably for the Allied cause, visited also that of his own race, commanders of war in Russia, the Czech legion unit covered itself with glory at the battle of Zboroff, where, although greatly outnumbered by the enemy, it inflicted several thousand prisoners, many guns, and much general booty. But Russia's defence, which was composed of volunteers, and were ready to make every sacrifice for their own country, was left to heavy pressure by the Bolsheviks. But their marvellous sense for the real cause and their unshaken through the ordeal. They refused to be drawn into feuds which did not concern them, and with a few exceptions, they held aloof from the internal strife which has since torn Russia to shreds. The dignity with which these men upheld their neutrality, despite almost irresistible temptations to break it, constitutes one of the most remarkable features of their activity. Their one aim had been to stand by Russia throughout this war, and thereby establish a claim to assistance from that country and its Allies in their endeavours to recover their own independence. But as soon as the Bolsheviks concluded peace with the Central Empires the Russian Government decided to disband the force and send the members up on these lines. A free passage was granted to two divisions by the Bolshevik commander, Muraviev, who has since been assassinated by his political adversaries, and the relations between the departing Czech-Slovaks and the Government which so materially contributed to ruin Russia were correct without cordiality. The destination of the disillusioned Czechs was France, where they were resolved to fight on for the Allies and earn the fervently desired recompense. And to their credit be it said that they kept up their spirits and persevered in their resolve.

CAMPAIGN IN SIBERIA.

But circumstances unexpectedly altered the plans and changed the rôle of the Czech-Slovak in Russia. A section of their army, which was concentrated in the neighbourhood of Kieff, had an encounter there with German troops last March, defeated these, pushed northwards in the direction of Moscow, and occupied commanding positions on the railway connecting Petrograd with Tshelyabinsk. Others moved into Western Siberia, established themselves at Tomsk, Omsk, and Tobolsk, and assumed control of the eastern section of the Trans-Siberian railway to Vladivostok. The potential significance of these moves was, of course, obvious to all, but the Bolsheviks were powerless either to hinder them or to neutralise their effects. But a band of Hungarians who were prisoners-of-war in Russia attacked the Czech-Slovak forces and were aided and abetted by the Bolshevik authorities, who issued an order that these contingents should be forthwith deprived of their arms, as counter-revolutionaries. At the same time they threw insurmountable obstacles in the way of the divisions that were moving towards Vladivostok, on the pretext that there were no transports there to convey them to France. Finally, a decree was promulgated by Trotsky ordering the immediate execution of every Czech-Slovak soldier who should decline to lay down his arms.

That was what amounted to a declaration of war. Without weapons of defence the gallant Czech-Slovaks must fall easy prey to the Germans and the Magyars, whose Governments were crushing their kindred at home. Accordingly, they kept their arms, and when attacked last June by a numerous body of Red Guards, defeated these, and captured a number of machine guns. This was the prelude to a series of military encounters between the dauntless little Slav army and the combined Magyar, German, and Bolshevik forces which culminated in the capture of Vladivostok and the junction of the Czech-Slovaks with the Cossacks at Nikolai. It is estimated that they now occupy the Trans-Siberian railway for about 2,000 miles. A further accord between them and General Hovrath's Government will, it is hoped, free the constructive forces which are latent in Russia, and shorten the duration of Bolshevik anarchy there. The deeds of prowess of this remarkable little army have been aptly compared to the most brilliant achievements recorded by ancient historians, but it is clear that it, too, would soon have been exhausted were it not strengthened by Allied troops.

THE HAPSBURG BREAK-UP.

The official declaration issued yesterday confers upon the Czech-Slovaks the status of a belligerent Ally, and upon their National Council the representative functions of an Allied Government. These timely measures connote the determination of the Entente Powers to break up the Hapsburg monarchy into its constituent nationalities and to take as much thought about the reconstitution of the East as of the West of Europe. And there is no other means of attaining the war aims of the Entente, which are now identical with the military defeat of the Central Empire. It is quite possible, for example, for the Allies to worst the Germans in the field, to compel them to evacuate France and Belgium, and use for peace, without depriving them of the means of recommencing their aggression after the lapse of ten or twenty years. All that would be needed for that is that the Germans should be in a position to put adequate pressure upon Russia and the Balkan States. And this condition will be fulfilled unless the two Central Empires are disintegrated along their national lines. The importance of the decision given to the world yesterday, respecting the Czech-Slovak legions, to carry on the war until this solution has been reached, is self-evident. It is hardly to be said to have come as a surprise. For the French Government, we saw, had recognised the Czech-Slovak Army long ago, and in May, this year the Prince of Wales, during his stay in Rome, had a special guard of honour given to him by the Italian Government, part of which consisted of two Czech-Slovak companies, which had only reached that city a few hours previously. The manifestation could have but one meaning, which the British Government has made "unmistakably clear." It showed, as will be, no doubt, the recognition of "Mittelpoten" soldiers, however the *Neue Freie Presse*, alluding to the guard of honour, "traitors who have broken their oath and caused the death of many thousands of comrades in arms," paid the young Hapsburg military courtesies usual on such occasions.

Properly composed of some 30,000,000 non-Germans, and their German rulers, who number about 10,000,000, while Hungary is composed of about 20,000,000 souls all told, of whom 5,000,000 only are Magyars. Consequently, the Hapsburg Monarchy is the rule of two minorities perpetuated by and for the German Empire, which in this way has a confederate of over 30,000,000, in lieu of one of 18,000,000 only. It is against this abnormal state of affairs that the Allies' revised policy is directed.—Daily Telegraph.

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